

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,670

PARIS SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 26-27, 1981

Established 1887

Solidarity Wins Management Role in PlantsBy John Darnon
New York Times Service

WARSAW — In a major step toward economic reform, the parliament passed laws Friday to make factories and enterprises more autonomous and to give workers more power in running them.

The legislation, if carried out, would move Poland away from the orthodox Soviet model of a tightly controlled, centrally planned economy, as liberal economists here have long advocated.

Instead, Poland is adopting the more experimental systems of Hungary and Yugoslavia, with a high degree of workers' participation in industry through elected workers' councils. The councils have considerable say in decisions involving production, investment, profits and even their own wages.

The adoption of the laws, after months of debate on the topic of workers' self-management also represents a considerable erosion in the power of the Communist Party to name all administrative personnel — a practice called nomenclature that is a mainstay of Communist rule in most East European countries.

Continent Shifts To Winter Time

Reuters

BRUSSELS — All European Economic Community member countries move their clocks back one hour this weekend to winter time, except Britain and Ireland which remain on summer time for another four weeks.

This will put EEC countries one hour ahead of GMT, except for Greece which will be two hours ahead.

For the first time, all EEC countries this year changed to summer time on the same day — March 29 — but there is still no agreement on a common date for the start of winter time.

Although the compromise arrangement was suggested by Solidarity's national executive, there is no guarantee that the union's full national congress, which meets Saturday, will go along. During the past two days, several regional union leaders have voiced criticism of the compromise, asserting that the union retreated too easily from its earlier position that only workers should have the right to choose managers.

Referendum Demanded

In the first phase of the congress earlier this month, the delegates voted to demand that parliament hold a national referendum on the subject of self-management and threatened to boycott any legislation on the subject that did not take workers' views into account.

The issue could become a test of strength for Lech Walesa, Solidarity's moderate leader, although his prestige is still so immense that few observers believe he would lose. Mr. Walesa and other union leaders will be up for election at the congress.

The two bills on economic reform passed through parliament unanimously, with cheers from the 46 or so deputies assembled in the chamber. It was a public show of unity that gave no indication of an intensive behind-the-scenes struggle Thursday in which the Communist Party attempted to water down the self-management bill.

At a party caucus, the leaders attempted to force changes that would have strengthened the government's hand in drawing up the list of enterprises in which the state alone can determine the management. One change would have eliminated a requirement that the list be drawn up in agreement with the unions, and the other would have strucken a requirement that the enterprises on such a list only be those that are extremely important to the national economy.

In an unprecedented rebellion, however, so many deputies threatened to vote against a changed bill that the party leadership backed down and the version that had been agreed upon with Solidarity.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Tass Carries Appeal For Purge in Poland

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Friday signaled its growing impatience with the present Warsaw leadership by publishing a call for a return to orthodox Marxism-Leninism in the Polish Communist Party and a purge of its ranks.

A Tass report from Warsaw printed in daily newspapers said the demand was put forward by members of a Marxist-Leninist seminar attached to the Warsaw Provincial party organization.

The report by Tass was an abbreviated version of a letter reportedly written by a study group attached to the Warsaw district branch of the Polish Communist Party. The letter did not name the officials that the group wanted purged, but their demand appeared to be targeted at Stanislaw Kania, the Party leader, and others around him who have followed a policy of negotiation with Solidarity. The Soviet report did not name any of the other groups.

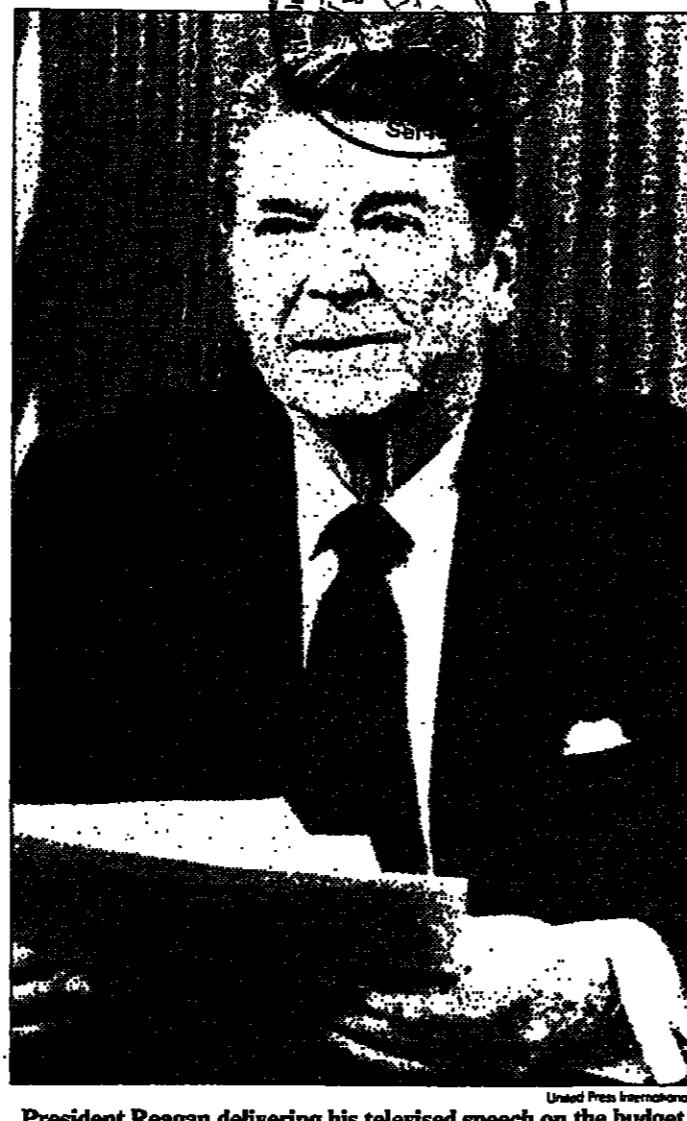
"We believe that the line of public agreement has turned into a line of conciliation with reaction and counterrevolution, connivance at violations of law and order, and into a line of decomposition of the state and the Socialist economy," the Warsaw group was said to have written. "The struggle for the Communist character of our party and against revisionist and liquidatory trends showing themselves inside it demands first of all a purge of its ranks."

Meeting Urged

The group added: "Enough of the policy of concessions to reaction and counterrevolution; such concessions elevated fascism to power before. We believe that it is necessary to convene immediately a plenary session of the Central Committee of the party which would determine concrete and effective measures to deal with the counterrevolution."

It was the second time this year that Moscow had quoted hard-line Polish Communist groups as calling for Soviet-style orthodoxy and a crackdown on political opponents to replace the liberal course pursued by Mr. Kania.

Western diplomats said there



President Reagan delivering his televised speech on the budget.

Chinese Party Rebukes Writers for NegativismBy Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — Hu Yaobang, the new chairman of China's Communist Party, forcefully rebuked the country's writers and artists Friday for dark and negative works and for failing to conform to the party's policies.

Mr. Hu warned intellectuals that the party would not tolerate what it saw as "wrong trends and approaches" to literature and art and declared that its current campaign of criticism would be stepped up against those guilty of "bourgeois liberalism" and other ideological sins.

However, persuasion should be used, Mr. Hu said, to get erring writers to revise or scrap those works found harmful and mass campaigns, like those Mao launched during the Cultural Revolution.

Without naming specific writers or artists, Mr. Hu said, "Their works are what Lu Hsun described as the literature of complaints and discontent. Lu Hsun, living in dark old China, declared inclusively that if a nation has only a literature of complaints and discontent, there was no hope for it."

Mr. Hu acknowledged that some intellectuals persecuted during the Cultural Revolution and earlier radical campaigns, felt "somewhat resentful," but they could not be permitted, he said, to carry this into their work where it would influence many people. Others "persist in their erroneous writing because they lack a correct understanding" of China's needs and historical reasons for its adoption of Socialism.

These and others had a choice of following the party's leadership or, it appears from Mr. Hu's speech, silence.

What writers, artists and all Chinese intellectuals must remember, Mr. Hu said, is that here politics come first, and everything is subordinate to politics. There is no art for art's sake, no literary or artistic creation that springs solely from a writer's or artist's own inspiration.

"Literature and art must describe society accurately and forcefully and in turn influence society to deepen and broaden the revolution and help society forward," Mr. Hu declared. "If we allow weeds and flowers to grow together without the requisite struggle, there is bound to be chaos in our literature and art."

O'Connor Joins U.S. High Court

Sandra Day O'Connor was sworn into office on Friday, becoming the U.S. Supreme Court's first woman justice and its 102d member, in the oath administered in Washington by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, at right, she vowed to "do equal right to the poor and to the rich." The 51-year-old former Arizona legislator and appeals court judge received Senate confirmation Monday.



The Associated Press

Reagan Asks More '82 Cuts**Plan to Delay Social Security Raise Abandoned**By Lee Lescaze
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has abandoned his intention to lead the politically treacherous effort to restore Social Security to fiscal health, but in what he called a difficult and painful but essential effort toward his goal of balancing the budget by 1984, proposed \$13 billion in U.S. government spending cuts and \$3 billion in new revenues through elimination of tax abuses.

In a nationwide broadcast

Thursday night, the president backed away from the delayed Social Security benefit increases he had proposed and threw a challenge to Democrats who control the House of Representatives to join in a bipartisan search for a solution that would "remove Social Security once and for all from politics."

Mr. Reagan said in his speech, televised from the Oval Office, that "the important thing now is to hold to a firm, steady course" on the budget. While he said that his

new cuts kept alive the prospect of his oft-stated goal of a balanced budget by 1984, his address was strewn with indications that the political course to that goal is becoming more turbulent.

Entitlement Programs

He proposed saving \$8.4 billion in fiscal 1982, which starts next Thursday, by a 12-percent across-the-board cut in nonmilitary appropriations based on his March budget request. But since Congress exceeded his requests on appropri-

ations for some programs, some of these new cuts would end up much larger than 12 percent and would reopen bitter battles on Capitol Hill.

Cuts from military appropriations would total \$2 billion, as previously announced.

Mr. Reagan also proposed cuts in the more or less automatic benefit or entitlement programs in the budget not subject to the appropriations process. He said that these would save \$2.6 billion in 1982 and \$15 billion by 1984, but that they will not be spelled out until later this fall.

Even these unspecified cuts, however, seemed to promise slices in programs that Mr. Reagan told Congress in his first budget speech Feb. 18 would be immune — the programs he called "the social safety net."

(After meeting with Mr. Reagan on Thursday afternoon, Gov. Richard Snelling of Vermont had said that the president would announce budget cuts totaling \$16 billion, a figure that proved erroneous.)

In addition to the entitlement cuts and the 12-percent decrease in appropriations, Mr. Reagan pro-

posed:

• Reduction of the nondefense federal payroll by about 75,000

(Continued on Page 8W, Col. 5)

Goal of Balanced Budget by 1984 Collides With Political RealitiesBy Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For weeks, President Reagan's advisers have been saying that Thursday night's economic message would display the administration's resolve to balance the U.S. government budget by 1984.

Recent political realities transformed the speech into a demonstration of something else: The resolve may still be there, but many of the steps that experts say will be necessary to achieve the goal of a balanced budget will have to be addressed later.

Almost \$3 billion of Reagan's new target of \$13 billion in spending reductions for the 1982 fiscal year, for example, is to be carried out in changes in formulas for Medicare, Medicaid, welfare, food stamps, subsidized housing, pensions, student loans and other "entitlement" programs that benefit the poor.

But there were no specifics on these, only a promise that "a comprehensive proposal" for reform would be produced soon by an administration task force.

The entitlement formulas are key because, by Mr. Reagan's calculation, they will also account for \$25 billion of the \$75 billion in cuts estimated as necessary after next fiscal year to close the federal deficit by 1984. And yet Mr. Reagan's advisers have long been aware that these will likely be the most difficult politically to extract from a Congress growing more and more divided over the essential fairness of the Reagan economic program.

But there were no specifics on these, only a promise that "a comprehensive proposal" for reform would be produced soon by an administration task force.

Another politically explosive issue not addressed in detail was Social Security. Mr. Reagan's budget targets have always assumed that Congress would reduce projected Social Security benefits by \$4.8 billion during the next five years. But Congress dramatically rebuffed Mr. Reagan on the proposed cutbacks he submitted earlier in the year, particularly proposals for reducing future retirees' benefits.

NEWS ANALYSIS

in appointing a bipartisan study group to "review all the options and come up with a plan that assures the fiscal integrity of Social Security."

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

(Continued on Page 8W, Col. 5)

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan's speech seemed filled with details of various other proposals being presented to reduce the budget deficit to his original target of \$42.5 billion in 1982 and

new ones.

For all its deferral of key issues, Mr. Reagan

West Germany Reported to Reject Saudi Request to Purchase Arms

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BONN — The West German government has effectively dropped consideration of requests by Saudi Arabia to purchase a series of weapons, including the Leopard-2 tank, an authoritative source said.

The source said Thursday that after long consideration it was now clear that the deal had insufficient backing in both the parties of the government coalition, the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats.

The government, he said, was facing a sustained battle over deployment of new middle-range nuclear missiles and felt that it would be squandering its strength to attempt to deal with a second major issue involving arms, international security and emotional public debate.

"It's been obvious for a while that the momentum wasn't there," the source said. "Now the problem is explaining it to the Saudis."

Pearls With AWACS

In a debate that had some parallels with the current discussion in the United States over the sale of AWACS surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia, a number of West German officials and businessmen have argued that refusing the Saudi request would have disastrous effects on relations between the two countries.

Opponents of the deal said that the Saudi requests involved more prestige than actual defense considerations and that excellent relations had not previously been based on arms sales. An agonizing element for many Germans throughout the discussion was the possibility that the weapons might be used against Israel and the survivors of the Nazi attempt to liquidate the Jews.

The deal involved a Saudi request for hundreds of millions of dollars of weapons.

The exact Saudi requirements

were never made public, but West German government sources said they included hundreds of Leopard-2 tanks, Gepard anti-aircraft vehicles and Marder armored vehicles.

The Leopard tanks are extremely complex weapons that are considered difficult to master even by the most experienced West German tank crews. The Leopards

would have provided the Saudis with mobile anti-aircraft protection.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt argued in favor of the deal. However, opposition to it within the Bundestag, the parliament, was such by April that he was forced to tell the Saudi leadership during a visit to Riyadh that it was "not feasible" for West Germany to alter its policy of refusing to sell arms to any Middle Eastern country.

Review of Policy

At that time, Mr. Schmidt said there would be a review of West German arms sales policy. An associate of the chancellor, talking to a reporter on the chancellor's plane returning from Saudi Arabia to Bonn, asserted that "the deal is not foreclosed. It is in an intermediate phase."

The authoritative source said that the guidelines growing out of the current review would likely be stricter than those now in effect, which rule out arms exports to countries considered to be in "critical zones."

The decision meant, he said, that West Germany would have to be particularly restrictive in its actions in the future in order to continue to appear evenhanded to the Saudi Arabians. It appeared possible, he continued, that either Britain or France, which have sold weapons to Saudi Arabia in the past, would be able to fill the arms request.

One of the reasons for the Saudi interest in West German weapons was said to be a desire to avoid apparent dependence on the United States.

But many left-wing members of the chancellor's party, who want West Germany to stay as far away as possible from any involvement outside Europe, saw the weapons deal as the first step toward bringing West German ships and troops into the Gulf.

This appears to indicate that a CDU government in Bonn would not necessarily be more amenable on the neutron issue, as some commentators have suggested, than the Schmidt government.

Whether the idea will prove acceptable to the Saudi Arabians was not immediately clear, and the sources said it must be explored further in the next few days through negotiations with the Saudi Arabians and with senators who have expressed reservations about the sale.

According to the sources, failure to reach a compromise on the question of "control" seems certain to ensure that Congress will hand President Reagan a stunning foreign policy defeat by blocking his proposed \$8.5-billion sale of the AWACS planes.

There already appears to be a solid majority against the sale in the Democratic-controlled House, and, as of Thursday, more than half of the Republican-majority Senate is understood to have told the prince that he believes the sale is in the interests of both countries.

In the afternoon, Sen. Baker met at the Capitol with Ambassador Ephraim Evron of Israel to discuss what safeguards might induce Israel to drop or moderate its opposition to the deal. A negative vote by both houses would kill the sale.

In hopes of reversing the numbers in the Senate, the administration, it was learned Thursday, secretly asked Sen. Baker several days ago to seek a compromise that would allow Mr. Reagan, with Saudi approval, to back away from his public stance that no major changes can be made in the sales package.

Sen. Baker's task was to find a means of reassuring skeptical senators that the AWACS planes would not be used in ways that would jeopardize the security of Israel, which Saudi Arabia regards as its enemy, and that the equipment's highly secret radar and computers would be protected

from falling into the hands of U.S. forces.

After some secret contacts with some of the parties involved, Sen. Baker met with Mr. Reagan at the White House early Thursday and then went to the Capitol, where he began detailed discussions with Prince Bandar, son of the Saudi defense minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz.

Also at the meeting in Sen. Baker's office were Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Richard V. Allen; and Republican Sen. John G. Tower of Texas, chairman of the Armed Services Committee and a strong backer of the sale.

At midday, Sen. Baker and Prince Bandar returned to the White House, where the president is understood to have told the prince that he believes the sale is in the interests of both countries.

In the afternoon, Sen. Baker met at the Capitol with Ambassador Ephraim Evron of Israel to discuss what safeguards might induce Israel to drop or moderate its opposition to the sale.

Apparently, the afternoon's key event was a long meeting in the office of Democratic Sen. John H. Glenn Jr. of Ohio, the Senate's most vocal proponent of the United States retaining joint control of the AWACS planes.

Sen. Glenn has said he will not vote for the sale in its present form. If a compromise acceptable to him could be reached, his support would have great influence on many other senators who have endorsed his call for joint U.S.-Saudi control.

Sen. Glenn's task was to find a means of reassuring skeptical senators that the AWACS planes would not be used in ways that would jeopardize the security of Israel, which Saudi Arabia regards as its enemy, and that the equipment's highly secret radar and computers would be protected

White House, Baker Work for Concessions By Saudis on Retaining Control of AWACS

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, with help from the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, has informed Saudi Arabia that its hope of buying U.S. radar planes depends on Saudi willingness to include U.S. personnel in crews manning the surveillance equipment.

In a series of meetings Thursday at the White House and on Capitol Hill, a Saudi representative, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, was told that such an arrangement is the only chance of overcoming congressional concerns about retaining some measure of U.S. control over the Airborne Warning and Control System planes.

Informed sources said Prince Bandar was asked whether his government would be willing to give up its insistence on absolute Saudi control over the five AWACS planes and accept "a technical assistance contract" providing that at least one American be among technicians operating the surveillance equipment when the planes are airborne.

Correction

Because of a typographical error, a story in the International Herald Tribune on Sept. 25 stated that under a U.S. Air Force plan, 2,000 MX intercontinental ballistic missiles would be rotated among 4,600 shelters in Nevada and Utah. The correct figure for the missiles is 200.

To brunch or not to brunch is not the question for le Prince de Galles

The musical brunch au Prince de Galles is a must which offers shredded wheat à la Surrey, assorted Danish pastries, smoked salmon, scrambled eggs aux Kiwis, crab beignets, Yorkshire sausages, leg of lamb steak, Caesar's salad, cottage cheese with fruit salad, cheesecake, strawberry shortcake, champagne by Besserat de Bellefon, etc., etc...

140 F. p.p.

Tax, service and half bottle of Champagne included. Saturday and Sunday, with music from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Hôtel Prince de Galles
33, avenue George-V, Paris

Reserve your table at 723.55.11

A Grand Metropolitan Hotel

Socialists Condemn N-Weapons

Reuters

PARIS — Socialist leaders from 43 countries on Friday condemned the production of neutron weapons.

A two-day conference of the Socialist International also called for the elimination of Soviet SS-20 missiles as well as Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles that NATO plans to station in Europe by the end of 1983 in answer to the Soviet weapons.

The group said it opposed both present deployment and future introduction of these medium-range missiles.

The Socialist International also rejects the manufacture and deployment of the neutron bomb, a resolution said. However, the meeting, chaired by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, failed to agree on a proposal to condemn President Reagan specifically for his decision to go ahead with production of the neutron warhead.

The resolution did not mention a recent decision by France to develop its nuclear arsenal and to continue study of neutron weapons.

The conference also supported France's and Mexico's recognition of guerrilla groups trying to overthrow the ruling junta in El Salvador.



French Socialist President François Mitterrand greeting former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt after host a luncheon at the Elysée Palace for members of the bureau of Socialist International. The bureau, presided over by Mr. Brandt, concluded a two-day session Friday in Paris.

Armenian Gunmen Free Over 50 Hostages And Surrender at Paris Turkish Consulate

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Three Armenian terrorists demanding the release of Armenian prisoners in Turkish jails surrendered early Friday after holding more than 50 hostages for 15 hours in the Turkish consulate in central Paris.

A fourth terrorist had given up hours earlier after he was wounded. The French government said those responsible for the siege would be brought to trial.

Police were questioning the four men, ranging in age from 20 to 30 years old, two of whom were wounded in the attack Thursday along with the Turkish deputy consul. A Turkish security guard was killed.

The police said the gunmen were Lebanese of Armenian descent. They were members of the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, a group that has claimed more than 200 bombings and assassinations worldwide, most directed at Turkish targets. They say they are avenging the massacre of an estimated 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey in 1915.

The first estimate of the number of hostages was about 40, but after the gunmen surrendered, authorities said there had been more than 50.

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre confirmed that political asylum had been agreed to during the siege to calm the gunmen. But he said they would be tried on criminal charges.

The External Relations Ministry said earlier that the gunmen would not be granted political refugee status, adding that their action was "an unacceptable attack on elementary human rights." A spokesman said the only guarantee the terrorists received was that their lives would be spared.

Asked about the seizure in a radio interview, Mr. Defferre said: "It was a question of whether one wanted the situation to finish with a bloodbath or without serious consequences. The terrorists asked for asylum. If we had refused it, they would have been desperate men and this morning, instead of having finished with a minimum of breakage, we might have ended with 10, 20, 30 or 40 dead."

Armed with pistols, a submachine gun and hand grenades, the men had seized the consulate on the Boulevard Haussmann and evaded

police efforts to force out squatters, damaged stores, a city transport office and a police station overnight.

Police said youths smashed windows and hurled firebombs inside a store in the Kreuzberg district, the center of the squatter movement. An explosion was reported at a transport office in the Steglitz area, but caused no damage.

In Kärdorf, West Germany, police sealed off the market square for an hour after a woman found an unexploded bomb on a public staircase.

Experts doused the homemade device, police said. About 50 youths rampaged through the city center in the early hours of the morning, smashing windows of businesses, police said. Three arrests were made.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Mass Graves of 66,000 Found in Cambodia

United Press International

RANGKOK — Mass graves containing 66,000 people reportedly massacred by the Khmer Rouge have been discovered, Cambodia's official news agency reported Friday.

Travelers arriving from Phnom Penh said that they were told in the Cambodian capital that the graves had been found scattered in three different provinces in the country. The report, monitored in Bangkok, did not say when the graves were found. It called them "mass graves" containing tens of thousands of victims of summary executions.

It said the graves of 66,000 people were in Takeo, Kampot and Kampong Speu provinces, all areas generally under Khmer Rouge control from 1973 to December, 1978. The Khmer Rouge regime is believed responsible for at least hundreds of thousands of deaths during its rule.

Yugoslavia's Kosovo Area Replaces 2 Leaders

United Press International

BELGRADE — The parliament of Yugoslavia's Kosovo province replaced its chairman, Dusan Ristic, and provincial Premier Balin Orutci on Friday, apparently ending purges in the leadership stemming from pro-Albanian riots last spring.

At its session in the provincial capital of Pristina, the Kosovo parliament adopted "resignations" of Mr. Ristic and Mr. Orutci. Ilija Vakic, 51, a longtime Kosovo Communist Party official and president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber in Belgrade, replaced Mr. Ristic. Riza Sapundzija, 56, an economist, succeeded Mr. Orutci.

The personnel changes virtually completed a cleanup drive in the Kosovo leadership after the anti-Yugoslav riots by ethnic Albanian extremists in March and April left at least nine dead and more than 250 injured in Pristina and throughout Kosovo, which is populated mostly by young Albanians.

Britain's Sunday Times Suspends Publication

United Press International

LONDON — The Sunday Times suspended publication Friday in dispute with pressmen who refused to sign a pledge not to disrupt production of the newspaper, Managing Director Gerald Long said.

"There will be no paper on Sunday," Mr. Long said after a 4 p.m. deadline for signing set by publisher Rupert Murdoch had passed. "We have told the editorial staff to stop sending copy to the printers."

Mr. Murdoch on Thursday authorized the suspension of pay to the entire 1,400 members of the staff of The Sunday Times unless the union signed the pledge. The dispute concerns a National Graphical Association claim for extra Manning and pay in the machine room.

West Berlin Stores Are Damaged by Firebombs

United Press International

BERLIN — A series of firebomb attacks, apparently in reprisal for police efforts to force out squatters, damaged stores, a city transport office and a police station overnight.

Police said youths smashed windows and hurled firebombs inside a store in the Kreuzberg district, the center of the squatter movement. An explosion was reported at a transport office in the Steglitz area, but caused no damage.

In Kärdorf, West Germany, police sealed off the market square for an hour after a woman found an unexploded bomb on a public staircase.

Experts doused the homemade device, police said. About 50 youths rampaged through the city center in the early hours of the morning, smashing windows of businesses, police said. Three arrests were made.

Mitterrand Flies to Saudi Arabia for 3-Day Visit

United Press International

PARIS — French President Francois Mitterrand flies to Saudi Arabia Saturday on a mission that he hopes will help improve the prospects for an overall settlement in the Middle East.

In talks with King Khalid over the weekend in the royal summer capital of Taif, Mr. Mitterrand intends to explore details of a peace plan put forward last month by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd, who runs his country's day-to-day affairs.

On Thursday, at his first news conference as president, Mr. Mitterrand hailed the plan, which incorporates elements of UN resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict, as "one of the most positive factors to emerge in recent years" for the Middle East. The three-day visit is Mr. Mitterrand's first foreign state visit since he was elected in May.

Italian Budget Includes Spending Cuts, Tax Rise

United Press International

ROME — The Italian government on Friday approved a 1982 budget including controversial cuts in health and pension spending and a moderate tax increase. Disputes over the budget have divided the five-party coalition of Premier Giovanni Spadolini, leading some Italian newspapers to predict a government crisis and early elections by spring.

The budget approved by the Council of Ministers, or Cabinet, must be approved by both houses of the Parliament. The council approved spending cuts of 9.7 trillion lire (about \$8 billion) and increases in indirect taxes of 1.2 trillion lire to bring down the budget deficit to 50 trillion lire, Mr. Spadolini said.

But Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta, who spoke at a separate news conference on the budget, said the deficit would be 55 trillion lire, including investment spending of 5 trillion lire to create jobs.

Khomeini Gives Up Power Over Judicial Council

United Press International

ANKARA — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini empowered Ayatollah Montazari on Friday to appoint Iran's Supreme Judicial Council. Tehran Radio reported. The move was a significant surrender of authority by Ayatollah Khomeini, who, however, retains the military command and powers to decree the dismissal or election of a new head of state.

The revolutionary leader's brief decree, authorizing Ayatollah Montazari "to take any measures that you deem appropriate to appoint members of Iran's highest judicial body," firmly indicated for the first time that Ayatollah Montazari, leader of the Religious Sciences Circle in Qom, was poised to succeed Ayatollah Khomeini as the country's spiritual head.

Tehran Radio reported

INvestigators to Visit 4 Asian Nations Accused of Using Chemical Weapons

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A United Nations panel of experts has decided that it must visit four Asian countries to determine the accuracy of U.S. charges that the Soviet Union and its allies are using chemical weapons, according to officials here.

The experts' decision to go to Afghanistan, Laos, Thailand and Pakistan, reported on Thursday, is regarded as crucial and politically charged. So far the panel has had to rely on second-hand reports, mostly by the United States, and

has tentatively decided they are inconclusive.

Only a visit on the spot to interview possible victims and doctors who have examined them can establish the veracity of Washington's accusations, officials said. The panel, however, has received no replies to its mouth-to-letters asking permission to make an inquiry at the reported sites. Its efforts may be frustrated by the refusal of some or all of the four countries to admit the team.

Earlier this month Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. renewed the charge about the use of

chemical agents, asserting that analyses of leaves and stems found near Thailand's border with Cambodia had revealed mycotoxins, agents that cause nausea, vomiting, shock and death.

Vist Urged

The chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, then urged the experts to visit the site. The experts' decision to do so, however, had been made weeks before Mrs. Kirkpatrick's request, officials said.

The Soviet Union and its allies of Vietnam, Laos and Afghanistan

have strongly opposed the inquiry. They voted last year against a General Assembly resolution directing Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim "to carry out an impartial investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts."

The resolution contained a loophole that the panel is trying to close. The document said Mr. Waldheim's team should collect evidence on the site "with the consent of the countries concerned" and "to the extent relevant to the purposes of the investigation."

The panel could not ask the four

Asian nations for permission to inspect on the ground without Mr. Waldheim's approval. This might have placed him in an awkward position. He needs U.S. and Soviet support to win an unprecedented third term as secretary-general.

Off the Spot

A combination of UN organizational arrangements and politics could Mr. Waldheim off the spot. The experts' panel works under the United Nations Center for Disarmament, and the center reports to the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, tradition-

ally headed by a Soviet official. So the current head, Vyacheslav A. Ustinov, had to approve the panel's decision before it went to Mr. Waldheim.

The Soviet-led department has been accused by aides of not acting on recommendations it does not like. But in this case Mr. Ustinov was in a difficult position. Third World nations have been pressing to free the disarmament unit from its Soviet overlord and to report directly to Mr. Waldheim. So experts believe that Moscow told Mr. Ustinov to approve the experts' plea to ease the pressure to separate the disarma-

African Diplomat Greeted in U.S. By Burning Cross

By Alison Muscatine
and Ronald D. White
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ignatius Nkweni, an African diplomat newly arrived in the United States, did not understand the meaning of the burning cross on the lawn of his suburban Maryland home, but he guessed enough to be afraid.

Mr. Nkweni, 36, a cultural attaché from Cameroon, was alone with his wife and four children in their rented house Wednesday night when a 12-foot wooden cross was placed in the lawn and set afire shortly after 11 p.m.

The family, which came to the United States earlier this month, did not realize what was happening until they were awakened by police summoned by a neighbor.

"Why should people try to frighten me?" Mr. Nkweni asked Thursday. "I was very upset. I am a stranger. I just moved to this house. In my country, we welcome strangers more than our own citizens."

Mr. Nkweni said that police had explained the anti-black message traditionally associated with cross-burnings and had told him about "movements here who do that to scare people." When informed Thursday about the existence and activities of the Ku Klux Klan, Mr. Nkweni asked if the group might harm him or his family. He wondered if the incident took place on one of the group's "special days," or holidays.

Three of his children slept through the incident, Mr. Nkweni said, and he decided not to tell them about it because he did not want them "to panic." He said that he "felt horrible" and was so afraid that he left the lights on in his house for the rest of the night.

But he said he and his family intend to remain in their house despite the incident.

A Montgomery County police spokesman said that the cross was made of two-by-four planks of plywood held together with wire. It was planted on the lawn to one side of the house, just 25 feet from an American flag flying from a pole in the yard next door.

Minority Population Rise

The cross-burning in Silver Spring is only one of a number of incidents involving racial or religious hostility in Montgomery County, a Washington D.C. suburb where the minority population has doubled in the last decade.

Although there have been arson attempts in Mr. Nkweni's neighborhood, neighbors said that the cross-burning was the first serious racially motivated incident in their predominantly white, middle-class section.

The Nkweni family was the only black family on the quiet street, although another black family has lived around the corner for three years.

Cross-burning is a felony under Maryland law. Police have no suspects in the Nkweni case.

Senate Keeps Salvador Aid Tied to Reforms

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate, in a rebuff to President Reagan's foreign policy, has rejected an amendment to its foreign aid bill that would have offset the threat to halt military aid to El Salvador if its ruling junta does not seek peace reforms and control over its security forces.

The vote Thursday also was a defeat for El Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte, who told the Senate that he has the same peace and reform goals but did not want them imposed on his government as conditions.

In a 51-47 vote, the Senate rejected an amendment by Rep. Richard G. Lugar of Indiana and Jesse Helms of North Carolina to turn the conditions into "goals." The amendment, which two senators called the administration's position, was to

the \$5.8-billion foreign aid bill. The Senate postponed, probably until next week, further action on the bill.

The rationale reflected in the conditions coincides with my own stated objectives," Mr. Duarte said in a letter to the Senate. "But the government and the people of El Salvador would consider legislative conditions unwarranted."

The Senate vote followed the widely publicized massacre of a family of six in their home outside San Salvador on Wednesday. El Salvador's Human Rights Commission blamed uniformed treasury police for the killing.

Other features of the bill cleared the way for the administration's planned \$3-billion aid program for Pakistan, removed a ban on U.S. aid to Argentina and Angola, or "any individual group, organization or movement" in Angola. But

the new provision would require the president to notify Congress if he wants to take advantage of the Angolan repeal.

The Senate bill would require Mr. Reagan to halt all U.S. military aid to El Salvador and withdraw military advisers unless he certifies twice a year that Mr. Duarte's government is:

- Making a concerted effort to control gross violations of human rights and moving to control security forces "so as to bring an end to the indiscriminate torture and murder of Salvadoran citizens."

- Making progress in economic and political reforms, including a redistribution of land.

- Committed to holding free elections and is willing to negotiate an equitable peace solution with leftist forces.

The conditions were drafted by Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, a Con-

nnecticut Democrat who called them "merely an insurance policy" on Mr. Duarte's statement that they are already his own goals.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has said the conditions could encourage El Salvador's leftist guerrillas to increase their violence in an effort to make the conditions impossible to meet.

But the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said in a report accompanying the bill that the conditions would not require an aid cutoff if more violence by guerrillas or forces outside the country made them impossible to meet.

El Salvador received about \$35 million in military aid and \$135 million in economic aid during the fiscal year closing Sept. 30. The administration has asked for a total of \$114 million for the new fiscal year, but has said more may be necessary.

Anti-Refugee Drive Urged In Florida

United Press International

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Gov. Bob Graham, in a statewide television address, has asked citizens to deluge President Reagan with mail saying, "We want no more refugees in Florida."

Thursday night, an hour before Mr. Reagan appeared on national television seeking citizen support for his proposed budget cuts, Gov. Graham appeared on a hookup of eight stations in seven Florida cities urging his constituents to tell the president of their displeasure with what he termed Washington's "indifference" to the refugee problem.

El Salvador received about \$35 million in military aid and \$135 million in economic aid during the fiscal year closing Sept. 30. The administration has asked for a total of \$114 million for the new fiscal year, but has said more may be necessary.

Since January, 1980, 200,000 Cubans and Haitians have arrived in Florida, and 800,000 Cubans have settled in the state since the Castro takeover in Cuba. Gov. Graham said that the new refugee influx has reached "a saturation point."

He cited increased crime in the Miami area, which he contended was attributable to criminals and mental patients among the refugees arriving since January, 1980.

He added that welfare, schooling, health care and criminal justice expenses related to refugees have cost Florida taxpayers \$80 million since they started arriving.

"I would like each of you to write a letter to the president explaining how this virtually unchecked flood has affected your community, your family or yourself," he said. "Ask President Reagan to do his job and save Florida from drowning in this flood of refugees."

Mr. Smith, president of the white Republican Front Party, which holds all 20 white reserved seats in the 100-member executive National Assembly, declared that neither the whites nor the minority Matabele people would accept a one-party state.

The Matabele, 17 percent of the population, largely support Mr. Mugabe's junior coalition government partner, Joshua Nkomo, who also opposes such a system.

Mr. Smith claimed that ZANU calls for a one-party state were being made lately in the face of evaporating support for the ruling party. But he contended that with opposition to the idea from both Mr. Nkomo's Patriotic Front party, the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, and his own Republican Front that Mr. Mugabe could not muster the 70-percent assembly support needed in terms of the constitution.

Coalition Efforts Stymied as Strikes Hit Belgian Area

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Trains, shops and factories were affected by strikes lasting one to four hours Friday in southern Belgium as attempts to form a new coalition government met a wall of party opposition. The work stoppages, in the depressed French-speaking area of Wallonia, were taken to protest insufficient government support for the region's ailing steel industry.

The issue was among those responsible for the Cabinet rift that led to the resignation of Premier Mark Eyskens' government Monday. The French-speaking wing of the Socialist Party wants immediate aid for Wallonia's money-losing steel giant, Cockerill-Sambre. Robert Gillon, a local union leader, called for a one-day strike at Cockerill-Sambre next Thursday.

Willy Claeys, the economic affairs minister in Mr. Eyskens' government, who was charged by King Baudouin with reviewing the possibilities for a coalition, met with Mr. Eyskens and the leaders of other parties Friday. But his task seemed doomed by a call by the powerful Social Christian Party for immediate elections.

With 57 seats in the 212-seat Parliament, the Social Christians are almost twice as strong as any other party.

The major preoccupation of the Reagan administration has been the forging of what Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has called a "strategic consensus" anchored at one end by Pakistan and stretching through to Israel, Egypt, and Turkey.

India, with its close relations and arms supply from the Soviet Union and its tolerant attitude toward the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, clearly had no place in that policy. New Delhi is viewed by the Reagan administration as "reflexively pro-Soviet," a senior U.S. official said.

Nonetheless, the Indian government has been issuing warnings since the Reagan administration came into office in January that rearming Pakistan would destabilize the region and touch off an arms race that no South Asian nation could afford.

Furthermore, Mrs. Gandhi repeatedly has sounded a doomsday theme during the past six months of war clouds drifting closer to the subcontinent because superpower rivalry had come to "our door."

U.S. Business Satellite Up

The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — A second U.S. business communications satellite was sent into space aboard a Delta rocket Thursday night, joining another launched by Satellite Business Systems last November. SBS is owned jointly by the IBM Corp., Comsat General Corp. and Aetna Life and Casualty Co.

Mugabe Is 'Not in Hurry' for One-Party State

The Associated Press

Harare, 10 kroner (\$18-million) foreign aid pact.

Mr. Fälldin, asked if Sweden would reconsider supporting Zimbabwe if that nation became a one-party state, said that deciding on a political system was a domestic matter for Zimbabwe. "Secondly, we are not really in a hurry."

"We are one nation, we have one government so why can't the people have one party?" Mr. Mugabe said here Thursday, adding that this "opposition would be allowed within that party."

But he said "we are not in a hurry" about calling a referendum that would decide whether the present multiparty system "as an indispensable part of democracy" in the way we have designed it."

Mr. Mugabe, accompanied by three government ministers, arrived earlier in the day from Helsinki. He is on his first European tour since the former British colony gained independence in April last year and is visiting Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway in recognition of aid given to Zim-

babwe by those countries, officials explained.

Mr. Mugabe, who visited Sweden several times during his struggle against the Rhodesian white minority regime, thanked Mr. Fälldin for "the consistent role that Sweden played in assuring our independence."

Sweden aid to Zimbabwe since its independence has totaled 16 million kronor (\$1.4 million).

In Salisbury, the former Rhodesian prime minister, Ian D. Smith, declared Thursday that both white and black political parties would oppose all efforts by the ruling Zimbabwe African National Patriotic Front to create a one-party state.

Mr. Smith also warned that unconstitutional enforcement of a single-party system by Mr. Mugabe's ZANU party would split the 7.2 million blacks.

Seoul Admits Over 3,000 Have Been Detained

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a carefully worded statement, the South Korean Embassy here said Friday that the Seoul government is detaining more than 3,000 persons under a law that permits the authorities to hold prisoners without trial and without charges.

The statement appeared to be intended as a rebuttal of reports in Tokyo that the South Korean government is holding 15,000 persons in army labor camps without charges.

But the rebuttal was phrased in such a way that the key issue — how many persons are held in camps, whose existence the Seoul government neither confirmed nor denied — remains unclear. Meanwhile, the implication of the statement is that the forced labor camps do, in fact, exist and were created last year after President Chun Doo Hwan came to power.

"As of Sept. 20, the number held under the Protection Law was 3,228," said Cha Yun, a spokesman for the embassy in Tokyo. Mr. Cha said he was quoting figures supplied by the South Korean Ministry of Justice. But he did not say where the detainees are being held or whether others are incarcerated for periods of years.

"Protective Custody"

The Social Protection Law, passed last December under martial law, allows the state to hold persons under "protective custody" for periods of years.

The law, Mr. Cha explained, is administered "after thorough ex-

amination by the Social Protection Committee, which is composed of judges, prosecutors and lawyers.

Article 5 of the law permits incarceration without trial or indictment, he said.

The significance of the law is that it allows the state to imprison anyone at will, it appears. It is seen as one of a batch of measures passed under martial law permitting tough controls of the press, labor unions and anyone who publicly criticizes Mr. Chun or the government.

Martial law ended in January after the new laws were passed by a legislature whose members were chosen by Gen. Chun and his ad-

visers.

Denial Repeated

Reports in Tokyo said that the labor camps, which are said to be demilitarized zone between North and South Korea, hold mainly common criminals and include "a few political prisoners." The South Korean Embassy denies that any political prisoners are held "under the Social Protection Law."

"They are all thieves, robbers and other criminals," said Mr. Cha. "There is not a single person

who can categorize as a political prisoner."

The government, in any case, denies that there are any political prisoners anywhere in South Korea. This was repeated recently by a Foreign Ministry official.

The Korean National Council of Churches, Roman Catholic activists groups in Seoul and Japanese human rights experts all have estimated the number of political prisoners in South Korea at about 320. Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, put the number at more than 500 in a recent report on South Korea.

It would seem that the government and human rights groups in Seoul and Tokyo differ in their definitions of "political prisoner." The government claims, for instance, that Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's leading dissident, held in prison on a life sentence, is a mere criminal. That is not the view of most observers in Japan or the United States.

Compromise on AWACS Deal?

Those who oppose the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia do so principally on two grounds — that it would endanger Israel and that it would increase the risk of the plane's advanced technology falling into Soviet hands. Those who support the sale argue that the planes are needed to protect the Saudi oil fields, to cement the U.S.-Saudi relationship and surreptitiously to give the United States another military foothold in the Middle East. There is no logical inconsistency between those goals. They all have merit. The administration weighed the benefits and risks of the sale — some say not carefully enough, but that's a debatable point — and decided to proceed. Now the Congress must decide whether to let it pass. The Democratic House is clearly opposed, so the action is in the Senate.

At the moment, the Senate seems to be leaning against the sale, too, and it has become clear that the Reagan administration could suffer a major defeat. As a result, with the help of Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House is looking for ways to turn around enough votes to avert what they are beginning to perceive as a potential political disaster. The idea being floated to the Saudis and the Senate is that Amer-

icans always be included in crews manning the aircraft. The tactic is aimed primarily at influencing Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., a Democrat from Ohio, who believes that the United States must retain some control over the AWACS. If Sen. Glenn should change his mind and support the sale, he would probably carry enough wavering senators with him to guarantee its approval.

It is not clear, yet, how the Saudis will respond. They could decide that the proposal is an insult, which calls their sovereignty into question. That, plus the U.S. intention to sell the plane with some of the technology removed, could drive Riyadh to buy British Nimrods, which some experts say are the equal of the U.S. AWACS. Such a decision would be short-sighted, however. President Reagan has made a good-faith effort to get the sale through Congress. The Saudi leaders surely are pragmatic enough to recognize that he is not omnipotent and that some compromise will be required to get the deal through. Putting Americans aboard the plane is not a perfect solution from anyone's point of view. But to a degree, it addresses the concerns of all parties, including Israel. It deserves serious consideration.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

First Words With Moscow

The most important thing about Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s meeting with Andrei Gromyko is that it finally occurred. After multiple new starts with Americans over 40 years, it must have seemed like a tedious revival for the accomplished actor from Moscow. But for Mr. Haig it was a nervous premiere, requiring even a dress rehearsal with a stand-in for the Soviet minister. The Reagan administration should never have made such a drama of merely meeting. Eight months into a presidency is too late for an exchange of truisms about better relations.

Some in Washington thought it clever to make the Russians wait while the United States flexed new muscle. But President Reagan's idea that threatening an arms race would soften up the Kremlin has been undermined by resistance to his military budget. And the hope that delay would work for the West has been offset by restiveness in Western Europe about the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons.

Thus the Haig-Gromyko decision to start discussing European nuclear forces in Geneva on Nov. 30 now meets a modest objective of both sides. But those talks will drag on for months, perhaps years. And they cannot bear fruit without progress on a new treaty covering intercontinental weapons.

Still, the game has begun. It is bound to revive talks at many levels and to generate bureaucratic pressures at least for defining policies.

In almost identical words, Presidents Reagan and Brezhnev say they want to respect each other's most important interests. But what are these? The list of objectives cannot remain a collection of grievances or mindless "linkages" of everything from

SALT to El Salvador. Unless some interests on each side are recognized as primary, diplomacy will choke on the assignment.

Both governments also say they want a fair military balance. But what is that? If nuclear arms control is a primary goal — as it should be — still more definitions are needed. There can be no agreed balance, in Europe or worldwide, until there is a shared understanding about the numbers and strategic values of weapons now deployed or planned.

And if the Reagan team is serious about a code of "restraint" for Soviet-U.S. rivalries in nonaligned regions, it cannot stop at denouncing the occupation of Afghanistan or the use of Cuban legionnaires in Africa. How much withdrawal will be the price of an arms treaty, or greater trade? What restraints would Washington accept on U.S. troops and equipment in, say, the Middle East? What limits should there be on selling military equipment to other nations?

For all its preoccupation with Soviet challenges, the Reagan team has been appallingly slow in deciding what it really wants from the Kremlin. Luckily, the damage so far has not been great. The SALT-2 treaty, though now rejected in Washington as a bad bargain, continues to be observed by both powers. And both seem to understand that bloodshed in Poland would freeze relations for years.

As Mr. Gromyko must have learned long ago, and as Mr. Haig should now know, the Soviet-U.S. relationship cannot be reinvented every four years. Each act must build upon the last. Relations may not improve much through negotiation, but they can easily, and dangerously, deteriorate from neglect. Keep talking, please.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The East-West Moment

It is a special moment in East-West affairs. For the better part of a year a new U.S. president has been insisting on a pause in direct Soviet-U.S. dealings in order to put them on a new basis. Mr. Reagan has done this by his speeches, his defense program and his diplomacy. And now he has turned to Moscow, saying, in his latest letter to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, that the United States seeks "a truly stable and constructive relationship" built on a respite in Moscow's "unremitting and comprehensive military buildup," on its abandonment of the "pursuit of unilateral advantage" in the Third World, and on a hands-off policy in Poland. To reach that "constructive relationship," Mr. Reagan offers a "dialogue on critical geopolitical issues," negotiations leading to "genuine arms reductions" and, for openers, talks on missiles in Europe.

Such is the program the president summarized on the eve of his administration's first high-level contacts with the Kremlin. The Soviet leadership, accepting that the time was right to summarize its own program, did so in Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's address to the United Nations on Tuesday — the day before the first of two scheduled meetings with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Mr. Gromyko challenged what he described as the Reagan attempt to assert "American leadership of the world," said Moscow will not forgo "legitimate interests of our own, including commitments to our allies" and denounced "interference in the internal affairs" of Poland. He added that the Soviet Union seeks "normal business" relations with the United States" and is ready for talks on the "limitation of strategic weapons" and on missiles in Europe, too.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

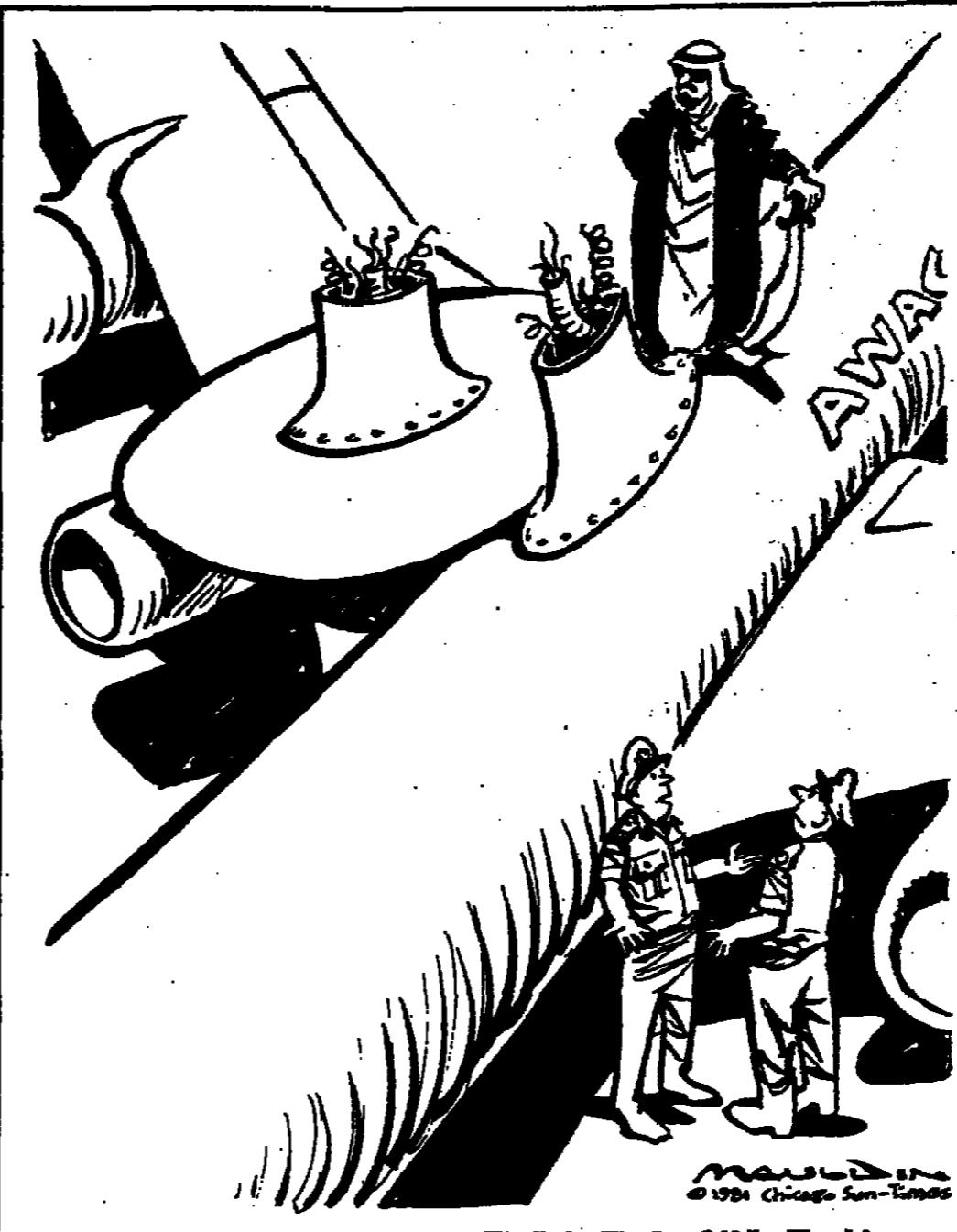
September 26, 1906

PHILADELPHIA — Intercepted in the mails by the postal authorities yesterday was an infernal machine addressed "Jacob A. Schiff, main floor, New York Stock Exchange." It is believed the bomb was posted by Russian Anarchists in revenge for Mr. Schiff's floating of the Russian loan during the Japanese war. The package had been left on the corner of a vacant lot in Chestnut Hill where a postman could not fail to notice it. A boy saw a tall man lay the parcel down and walk away. The boy innocently carried it home and his mother noticed powder sifting from it. The postal authorities investigated and found the package contained eight ounces of gunpowder and guncotton, with a dozen bullets.

Fifty Years Ago

September 26, 1931

WASHINGTON — The problem of taxing the public to meet the Treasury deficit is exiting the attention of practically every member of the Senate and the House, it became increasingly evident here today. Sen. David A. Reed, a Republican from Pennsylvania, reiterated his demand for higher federal income taxes and imposition of a permanent direct sales tax and condemned the Treasury policy of borrowing to meet current expenses. "We should follow Great Britain and face the music," Sen. Reed declared. "We should not temporize by continuous borrowing." The senator's proposals for new sources of tax revenues include a general sales tax of one-half of 1 percent.



'He Had Trouble Learning to Fly It So He Cut Off Its Head.'

Iran: 'Mafias' at Close Range

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — Iran's current turmoil seems to be pushing the ruling mullahs toward increasing alignment with Soviet-bloc countries.

This month, top-level missions, seeking arms and assistance in intelligence and security matters, have visited Cuba, Libya, Southern Yemen, North Korea and Bulgaria. The various missions were either headed by or included such key figures as the speaker of the Islamic parliament and the ministers for defense, foreign affairs, the interior and Islamic orientation.

Libyan, North Korean, Southern Yemeni and Syrian intelligence experts have already arrived in Tehran to help the government stem the current wave of bomb attacks and assassinations.

Earlier this month, Foreign Minister Mir-Hossein Moussavi-Khamenei attended the Arab "rejection front" summit in Tripoli as an "observer." Last week, he said Iran was considering full membership in the front, which consists of Algeria, Libya, Syria, Southern Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Sudden End

Equally significant is the sudden end to Tehran's anti-Soviet campaign concerning Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. An international conference of "Islamic Freedom Fighters" in Tehran earlier this month was carefully designed to keep the Afghan resistance out of the limelight. And according to reliable reports, Tehran has stopped its largely symbolic aid to the Afghan Islamic Party, one of more than a dozen groups fighting the Russians in Afghanistan.

The mullahs, held together by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's waning authority, are deeply divided on both foreign and domestic policies.

Broadly speaking, two rival groups can be distinguished. The first, called "the Isfahan Mafia" in Tehran, is headed by Ayatollah Khomeini's heir apparent, Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montezari. It suffered a crippling blow when its effective leader, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, was assassinated last June. Most members of the group are from Iran's central and eastern provinces and are all Persian-speaking.

Absence of West

They especially favor closer ties with Southern Yemen and Libya, the two countries that trained and armed most of Iran's "guerrillas" under the late Shah.

The quarrel with Libya over the kidnapping of the Lebanese Shiite leader Imam Moussa Sadr, a relative of Ayatollah Khomeini, seems to have been forgotten after some two years of patient work by the "Tabriz Mafia."

And Southern Yemen was finally allowed to open an embassy in Tehran this month, for the first time.

The move had been resisted by the late Ayatollah Beheshti, who had argued that Southern Yemen, being a Moslem country, could not have a self-proclaimed Marxist government.

The West's almost total diplomatic absence from Tehran at the moment obviously strengthens the position of those advocating "a definite break with imperialism," which, among other sins, now shatters almost all of the regime's leading opponents.

Most major Western embassies in Tehran are either closed or maintained at a symbolic level. Iranian embassies in Western capitals are mostly in the hands of patient work by the "Tabriz Mafia."

And Southern Yemen was finally allowed to open an embassy in Tehran this month, for the first time.

The move had been resisted by the late Ayatollah Beheshti, who had argued that Southern Yemen, being a Moslem country, could not have a self-proclaimed Marxist government.

The West's almost total diplomatic absence from Tehran at the moment obviously strengthens the position of those advocating "a definite break with imperialism," which, among other sins, now shatters almost all of the regime's leading opponents.

The "Isfahan Mafia" was known for its vehement anti-Communism even before Ayatollah Khomeini came to power in 1979. Under the late Shah, Ayatollah Montezari was the spiritual leader of the right-wing opposition while the late Ayatollah Mahmoud

"students" and militants from the party of Allah."

Recent assassinations were mainly aimed at members of the "Isfahan Mafia," probably because they held most of the key positions.

The rival group is called "the Tabriz Mafia" and consists of Azari-speaking mullahs from the two provinces of Azarbaijan in the northwest. Their "godfather" is Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, now president of the ruling Islamic Republic Party and expected to be

come president of the republic on Oct. 2. The Islamic chief justice, the prosecutor-general, commanders of the Revolutionary Guards and more than half of the Cabinet's members are related to this "mafia" both politically and through family links.

Many students of Iran's wayward revolution are convinced that the Khomeini regime will not last long enough for the two rival groups to have enough time to fight it out to the finish.

Others, however, reject that prediction, pointing to deep divisions in the counterrevolutionary movement as one reason that the mullahs may weather the current storm. If that happens, almost everyone agrees, the "Tabriz Mafia" would achieve full domination. And that could mean an Islamic version of Ethiopia.

C. 1981, International Herald Tribune

Students and militants from the party of Allah."

Recent assassinations were mainly aimed at members of the "Isfahan Mafia," probably because they held most of the key positions.

The rival group is called "the Tabriz Mafia" and consists of Azari-speaking mullahs from the two provinces of Azarbaijan in the northwest. Their "godfather" is Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, now president of the ruling Islamic Republic Party and expected to be

come president of the republic on Oct. 2. The Islamic chief justice, the prosecutor-general, commanders of the Revolutionary Guards and more than half of the Cabinet's members are related to this "mafia" both politically and through family links.

Many students of Iran's wayward revolution are convinced that the Khomeini regime will not last long enough for the two rival groups to have enough time to fight it out to the finish.

Others, however, reject that prediction, pointing to deep divisions in the counterrevolutionary movement as one reason that the mullahs may weather the current storm. If that happens, almost everyone agrees, the "Tabriz Mafia" would achieve full domination. And that could mean an Islamic version of Ethiopia.

C. 1981, International Herald Tribune

'Can-Do' at Cancún A Challenge for U.S.

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — No wonder we're all confused about foreign aid. When Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. set forth the U.S. position at the United Nations this week, the headline in The Washington Post was "Haig Pledges Aid to Third World," while The New York Times headline read "Haig Rebuffs Poor Nations' Program for More Aid."

This split decision cannot be attributed to "hangnails" that various politico-military paroxysms favored by our SecState; this time, his speech was in understandable English and made sense. He did pledge more aid, but his central point was that the massive transfers of wealth demanded by Third Worlders who think the other worlds owe them a living was "simply unrealistic."

Gull-Ridden Way

The confusion stems from the gull-ridden way we have let others measure U.S. contribution to the growth within "LDCs" or Less Developed Countries, which used to be less emphatically called the "poor nations."

Economic aid — government-to-government handouts — has for too long been the only standard for compassion, and that yardstick has recently been used to whack the United States. Although the U.S. handout — over \$7 billion in 1980 — is by far the largest of the 17 free world industrial countries, it is sniffed at by the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, because that sum is only 0.2 percent of U.S. gross national product; France hands out 0.6 percent.

By that sole criterion, the French are the fifth most generous; the United States is 15th.

That is the yardstick used to make Americans feel guilty and the Scandinavians and French self-righteous. A month from now, at Cancún, Mexico, Washington's European allies will join with catturing Third World militants in an orchestrated effort to put the arm on Uncle Sam. Mexico's President José López Portillo, friend of the guerrillas trying to overthrow the government of El Salvador, has dragged President Reagan into attacking what could be an international shakedown.

However, before Mr. Reagan steps into the trap, he should make a speech that would alter the emphasis in Cancún. I still cling grimly to the belief that he is capable of making a foreign policy speech.

U.S. Aid Record

First, the United States is proud of, and certainly not ashamed of, its world leadership since World War II in helping other nations — including the Europeans and Japan, now capable of doing unto others as we did unto them. We will participate in UN "global negotiations" only when applicants for aid stop whining about entitlements from supposed colonial victimization and start getting se-

rious about the local creation wealth.

Second, the United States does a new measurement for development assistance that puts beyond doubt. The United States loses as much from poor nations as the rest of the rich nations combined.

Third, that new measurement — the Cancún Index, if Mr. López Portillo is pleased to call it — must include a percentage of private investment in poor nations. We lead the way in that vital startup activity, even measured in percentage of GNP, the United States ranks third in investment, Japan 13th.

Only when taken together — aid, imports, investment — can a fair assessment be made of real development help. Right now, the United States ranks a respectable seventh in the combined percentages (though by far the first in actual dollars) compared to France's 13th.

Burden From OPEC

Finally, the president should call upon the Cancún conference to demand that OPEC countries make up for the tremendous burden that a rising oil price has placed on the poorest nations. The direct and profoundest hit, mainly among Moslems, is a drop in the oil basket.

The full amount taken from the poorest nations of the world from the oilfield price rise should be returned in a combination of aid, imports and investment from the oil producers.

That OPEC responsibility should require some risk. Up to now, canny sheikhs have been directing their investments to nations they have helped empower through U.S. and European banks, getting the credit for returning a small portion of their profits without taking a normal investment risk.

Nobody is going to want to hear such a message; it will discredit the strong Europeans, prick the conscience of the oil-rich and upset the propaganda mindset of the poor.

Come to Grips

But the Third World must come to grips with the real world. No poor nation is entitled to a share of what the people of other nations have earned. On a global scale we must present a moral claim for aid when they are willing to try to create a climate attractive to investment and trade.

Turn the tables at Cancún. We should challenge other rich nations to use a realistic measurement of development assistance, and offer poor nations the opportunity to work their way out of permanent dependence.

C. 1981, The New York Times

The Mexican Way

By Flora Lewis

MEXICO CITY — Even sensitive government officials say it has become almost impossible to live in their capital. When I last lived here, 27 years ago, the population was a bit over 2 million. Now it is something between 15 and 16 million in the same mountain-ringed valley.

That has inevitably changed everything, cramped everything, sharpened everything. The only sight I expected to recognize was the two sleeping volcanoes, massive against the sky. I was wrong. Except for a day or two a year when a strong wind has served as a br

Arts
Travel
Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

weekend

Bartók Centennial: A Prophet Honored In His Own Country

by David Stevens

BUDAPEST — Centennial celebrations for composers tend to be lavished on those who do not really need the attention, which is true of Béla Bartók to the extent that this commemorative year has been merely an excuse to perform the Hungarian composer's best-known and well-established scores.

Yet the homage-paying will have served a useful purpose if it leaves the musical world with a better idea of his creative life as a coherent entity, and a more detailed understanding of this long and enigmatic figure. Besides being one of the three generally accepted creative musical giants of the 20th century, he was also an important ethnomusicologist and pedagogue, and these pursuits were absorbed into the fabric of his creative existence.

The extent of his influence is uncertain. Unlike Arnold Schoenberg, he was not a theorist, he did not teach composition (he preferred to teach piano), nor did he leave behind a posthumously dominant "school" of composition. Unlike Igor Stravinsky, he did not quickly become a star in the international arena or leave behind volumes of witty and cosmopolitan memoirs. His piano pupils at the Budapest Academy of Music included several who later became prominent conductors — a major Hungarian export item — and champions of his music, yet he seems to have been too individual an artist and person to be a trend-setter.

Bartók was born on March 25, 1881, in Nagyszentmiklós, in what is now Romania — indeed, almost every place he lived in Hungary

except the capital is now part of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union or Romania — and died on Sept. 26, 1945 — 36 years ago this Saturday — in New York City, a fugitive from Nazi-dominated Europe and the war.

But Hungary lost little time posthumously repatriating Bartók as its national musical hero, a composer whose life and work reflect both the national spirit and the mainstream of European culture, and Budapest has been in the forefront of this year's centennial celebrations.

The concerts of the annual Budapest Music Weeks, which start this weekend and run through October, have Bartók on almost every program, alone or in juxtaposition with other composers. The Liszt-Bartók Piano Competition, held every five years, is de-emphasizing Liszt this year by giving competitors a choice only between the second or third of Bartók's concertos in the final round. The general assembly and congress of the International Music Council are being held in Budapest, with round tables and scholarly presentations centering on Bartók.

Earlier this year, the house in the Buda Hills where the composer lived from 1932 until he left Hungary in 1940 was restored as a memorial and a site for conferences and concerts. Hungarton, the state recording enterprise, has completed its project of more than a decade of recording virtually every note of the composer's music.

In addition, the Hungarian State Opera is exporting its production of Bartók's three-act stage works — the ballets "The Wooden Prince" and "The Miraculous Mandarin" and the opera "Bluebeard's Castle" — to open the

Paris Dance Festival and simultaneously kick off a Bartók festival in Paris and the provinces. The major fall celebration outside Hungary, the Paris festival will run until Dec. 17 and include a recital (Nov. 10) by Yehudi Menuhin that will feature a work he commissioned from Bartók, the sonata for solo violin.

Only in the area of scholarly publications is there cause for disappointment. There seem to be plenty of peripheral books, but not the major work that might have been hoped for in a centennial year — at least not in English. One problem is that Bartók's archives are divided between Budapest and New York, both with important material, and one effect of more than two decades of litigation over the Bartók estate has been effectively to close the New York archives to outside scholars and divert much of the estate's substantial income to legal expenses.

Understanding Bartók's personality may be easier from a distance than it was at close range. By most accounts he was a reserved and austere person, although his eldest son, Béla Jr., now a retired railway engineer in Budapest, speaks of a childlike sense of humor reserved for intimates.

Jascha Horenstein, the late conductor, spoke in a recorded interview a few years ago of having helped prepare a Bartók work for performance in 1927, and he recalled the composer as "Very, very difficult; very closed up; a man of musical principles, marvelous as a musician — not very human, not very human." But Benny Goodman, who commissioned "Contrasts," the trio for piano, violin and clarinet, and later played it with Bartók and Joseph Szigeti, recalls him as "a nice man" who told him, "Oh,



Bartók — virtuoso pianist as well as composer — in London in 1936.

don't worry. Approximate," when Goodman remarked on the difficulty of the clarinet part.

Bartók was an idealist who believed in such things as the brotherhood of peoples and worried about the alienation of man from nature and the corrupting effect of modern civilization. He protested indignantly when Fascist abuse forced Arturo Toscanini to leave Italy, came to power and finally emigrated to avoid having to live under such a regime.

He was a pianist of such accomplishment that he would have had no difficulty pursuing a virtuoso's career, the proof being still available on recordings — notably the live recording of a recital he gave with Szigeti at the Library of Congress in Washington on April 13, 1940. This program will be reproduced in a recital by Georges Pludermacher and Ivy Gitlis on Oct. 6 in Paris.

Photographs show a man of slight stature whose most prominent features are penetrating eyes and strong, elegant hands. Accounts of his piano playing generally stress his steady yet delicate touch and a controlled explosiveness that completely belied his normal demeanor.

After passing through the influence of Brahms and Strauss as a young composer, Bartók, with Zoltán Kodály, discovered the authentic folk music of Hungary by going out among the peasantry and finding it. From 1905 to 1918 he had collected and prepared for publication almost 10,000 Hungarian, Transylvanian, Romanian and Slovak folk songs. He also sought out North African and Turkish folk music, and when he first moved to the United States, he worked in 1914-15 at Columbia University on preparing a collection of Yugoslav folk music. This not only was important work in itself, but also made a strong impact on him as a composer as the rhythms, fabric and texture of folk music became absorbed into his own musical vocabulary.

Bartók's didactic streak came out in teaching editions of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Bach that he prepared, and in his own music in the piano pieces "For Children," the 153 piano pieces of progressive difficulty entitled "Mikrokosmos," the 44 violin duos and the 27 two- and three-part choruses, all music of artistic as well as educational value.

Some of Bartók's music is probably too closely evocative of his Hungarian heritage to take its place in the international repertoire, but a substantial body of his work seems safely established — the three stage works, the Concerto for Orchestra, the Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta, the concertos and sonatas for piano and violin, the Divertimento, the "Out of Doors" suite, "Contrasts" and the six string quartets being a partial list.

Bartók's five years in the United States, the last of his life, were not happy ones, although stories of his neglect, there are much exaggerated. He arrived already in ill health, he did not fare as well as other noted musical exiles who emigrated to America — Schoenberg, Stravinsky and Paul Hindemith — and he was a difficult person to help. When Serge Koussevitsky, in conjunction with Szigeti and Fritz Reiner, commissioned what became the Concerto for Orchestra, he had to make up a pretext to persuade Bartók to accept the money before he started work.

After a couple of years in which he composed nothing new, the last years of Bartók's life became enormously fruitful. Besides the Concerto for Orchestra, he wrote the sonata for unaccompanied violin for Menuhin, the Piano Concerto No. 3 for his second wife, the pianist Ditta Pasztori, and the Viola Concerto, commissioned by William Primrose, to be completed by Tibor Serly.

Shortly before he died at West Side Hospital in Manhattan of polycythemia, a blood ailment, he was noting down ideas for a seventh string quartet. "I only regret that I have to depart with my luggage full," he said to one of his doctors.

Simenon's Wife in the Witness Box

by Vicki Elliott

PARIS — Now Georges Simenon's wife answers his well-publicized account of his infidelities. Among this fall's crop of first novels in Paris is "Le Phallus d'Or," a caustic story, seen from the privacy of his own home, of a famous man who claimed to have slept with 10,000 women. The author's name is misleading, "Odile Dassane" is really Denise Simenon, the Canadian-born wife of Maigret's creator, a business partner and companion who managed Simenon's life for 20 years, she says, and whose marriage broke down finally in 1964 in mutual recrimination.

At 56, still as poised, shrewd and well-groomed as when Simenon met her in New York in 1943, Denise Simenon is a strong woman who has fought many battles and feels she has reached the peace of mind to contemplate the scars philosophically. "I don't renege on my past, it's part of me," she said coolly this week in an interview in Paris, smoothing down her crisp yellow silk dress with elegant hands. "I wrote the book because the desire to express myself was growing."

The disclaimer that prefaces "The Golden Phallus" pleads "coincidence," but the fact remains that in broad outline it has many resonances with Denise Simenon's own life.

About the central character, known as "The Old Man," whose death is the starting point of the novel, while a succession of desirable women — mistresses, secretaries, prostitutes; the Italian maid who takes his wife's place, the daughter who committed suicide. The atmosphere,

suffused with claustrophobia and domestic tensions, is reminiscent of the settings for the crimes of passion that were Maigret's specialty, although the style lacks the treachery attack of the master.

The book, published in French by Editions Encré, started off innocuously enough under the title "The Small Street," but as the first draft was written, in only 16 days, the plot steered itself into its own shape. "Naturally, from lack of experience," explains its author, and needing to give the central character a dimension out of the ordinary, I took something that was common knowledge throughout the world. The rest just came under my fingers."

Common knowledge is the fact that in 1977, Simenon said in a conversation with Federico Fellini, who was then at work on his film "Casanova," that he had had affairs with 10,000 women. The remark found its way into the world's press.

A tall story, but dealing with Simenon, now 78 years old, does mean dealing in industrial quantities: a bibliography of more than 200 novels (many under pseudonyms), translated into anything up to 47 languages, and a total of more than 400 million copies sold.

His wife, whom he has never divorced, hasn't lost her admiration for Simenon's genius, his capacities of concentration and his devotion to his work. She is painfully aware of her own lack of writing experience. "I didn't have the gumption to write when I lived with him," she says. "It would have seemed too presumptuous. But I suppose you could say I was steeped in the craft."

They lived "in small places" all over the United States. Denise took care of contracts and details, while he cloistered himself with his work. "My job," she recalls, "was to protect our personal life."

It was a full-time job, haggling with publishers and keeping the world at bay. Journalists and even intimate friends were only allowed to interrupt the schedule for a strictly rationed two months of every year. Meanwhile, Denise was becoming an insomniac. "After we had made love at night," she remembers, "I would go downstairs to dictate letters for the next morning, get back into bed at 3 or 4 a.m. and be up for the children at 7."

They returned to Europe with two children in the early 1950s at the success of Maigret snowballed. They were seen in fashionable receptions in Paris, and in 1960 Simenon presided over the jury at the Cannes Film Festival.

The newspapers spoke of Denise as leaving her husband complete freedom to add to his list of conquests, but the marriage slowly turned sour. The final breakup, says Denise, was engineered by an avuncular psychiatrist who was seeing both of them and who managed to convince each that the other was mentally ill.

"Rejected and disowned," ousted as mistress of the house by her own personal maid and generally maligned by her husband, Denise says she was too proud to protest in public. "My mother had clammed up into me that one was not to show one's emotions," she said. "I could have cried in public and regretted it."

The next years were hard. A bout with cancer and a bad car accident that left his spine on her beauty followed a nervous breakdown in 1970 ("My friends said it came six years too late"). But the breakdown led to a new career, psychoanalysis, which she now practices at the Institute of Human Sciences in Avignon and practices in France, when she is not in her other home in a village near Lausanne.

It is almost 10 years since she has seen her husband. Simenon has abandoned fiction and spends his days dictating reminiscences that will be published in November. Telephoned at his Swiss home, he declined to comment on his wife's literary activities, describing the story of the 10,000 women as a joke between him and Fellini. "That works out at 300 a week," he said. "And I haven't ever done a definitive cal-

culation," he added, "but I think it's about 10,000."

She recalls the early years of her marriage with great affection. The newspapers talked of Simenon as "a passionate family man," despite his wayward eye for the ladies. As for the 10,000 lovers, as Denise puts out herself, "A simple adding machine would demonstrate that Simenon would never have had the time for them as well as to write and to spend a great deal of his time with his family."

"I happened not to believe in marriage, and it was the only way in which I could really rebel against my bourgeois upbringing," she recalls. It was five years after she and Simenon had been living together and after the birth of their first son (they were to have three children) that they eventually married in Reno, in the courthouse where Simenon had divorced his Belgian first wife. The ceremony was in true Hollywood style and presided over by a 6-foot-10-inch judge wearing a 10-gallon hat and a turquoise suit.

She recalls the early years of her marriage with great affection. The newspapers talked of Simenon as "a passionate family man," despite his wayward eye for the ladies. As for the 10,000 lovers, as Denise puts out herself, "A simple adding machine would demonstrate that Simenon would never have had the time for them as well as to write and to spend a great deal of his time with his family."

They lived "in small places" all over the United States. Denise took care of contracts and details, while he cloistered himself with his work. "My job," she recalls, "was to protect our personal life."

It was a full-time job, haggling with publishers and keeping the world at bay. Journalists and even intimate friends were only allowed to interrupt the schedule for a strictly rationed two months of every year. Meanwhile, Denise was becoming an insomniac. "After we had made love at night," she remembers, "I would go downstairs to dictate letters for the next morning, get back into bed at 3 or 4 a.m. and be up for the children at 7."

They returned to Europe with two children in the early 1950s at the success of Maigret snowballed. They were seen in fashionable receptions in Paris, and in 1960 Simenon presided over the jury at the Cannes Film Festival.

The newspapers spoke of Denise as leaving her husband complete freedom to add to his list of conquests, but the marriage slowly turned sour. The final breakup, says Denise, was engineered by an avuncular psychiatrist who was seeing both of them and who managed to convince each that the other was mentally ill.

"Rejected and disowned," ousted as mistress of the house by her own personal maid and generally maligned by her husband, Denise says she was too proud to protest in public. "My mother had clammed up into me that one was not to show one's emotions," she said. "I could have cried in public and regretted it."

The next years were hard. A bout with cancer and a bad car accident that left his spine on her beauty followed a nervous breakdown in 1970 ("My friends said it came six years too late"). But the breakdown led to a new career, psychoanalysis, which she now practices at the Institute of Human Sciences in Avignon and practices in France, when she is not in her other home in a village near Lausanne.

It is almost 10 years since she has seen her husband. Simenon has abandoned fiction and spends his days dictating reminiscences that will be published in November. Telephoned at his Swiss home, he declined to comment on his wife's literary activities, describing the story of the 10,000 women as a joke between him and Fellini. "That works out at 300 a week," he said. "And I haven't ever done a definitive cal-

culation," he added, "but I think it's about 10,000."

She recalls the early years of her marriage with great affection. The newspapers talked of Simenon as "a passionate family man," despite his wayward eye for the ladies. As for the 10,000 lovers, as Denise puts out herself, "A simple adding machine would demonstrate that Simenon would never have had the time for them as well as to write and to spend a great deal of his time with his family."

They lived "in small places" all over the United States. Denise took care of contracts and details, while he cloistered himself with his work. "My job," she recalls, "was to protect our personal life."

It was a full-time job, haggling with publishers and keeping the world at bay. Journalists and even intimate friends were only allowed to interrupt the schedule for a strictly rationed two months of every year. Meanwhile, Denise was becoming an insomniac. "After we had made love at night," she remembers, "I would go downstairs to dictate letters for the next morning, get back into bed at 3 or 4 a.m. and be up for the children at 7."

They returned to Europe with two children in the early 1950s at the success of Maigret snowballed. They were seen in fashionable receptions in Paris, and in 1960 Simenon presided over the jury at the Cannes Film Festival.

The newspapers spoke of Denise as leaving her husband complete freedom to add to his list of conquests, but the marriage slowly turned sour. The final breakup, says Denise, was engineered by an avuncular psychiatrist who was seeing both of them and who managed to convince each that the other was mentally ill.

"Rejected and disowned," ousted as mistress of the house by her own personal maid and generally maligned by her husband, Denise says she was too proud to protest in public. "My mother had clammed up into me that one was not to show one's emotions," she said. "I could have cried in public and regretted it."

The next years were hard. A bout with cancer and a bad car accident that left his spine on her beauty followed a nervous breakdown in 1970 ("My friends said it came six years too late"). But the breakdown led to a new career, psychoanalysis, which she now practices at the Institute of Human Sciences in Avignon and practices in France, when she is not in her other home in a village near Lausanne.

It is almost 10 years since she has seen her husband. Simenon has abandoned fiction and spends his days dictating reminiscences that will be published in November. Telephoned at his Swiss home, he declined to comment on his wife's literary activities, describing the story of the 10,000 women as a joke between him and Fellini. "That works out at 300 a week," he said. "And I haven't ever done a definitive cal-



A Buddhist monk at Karsha, amid the Himalayas.

But times are changing in Zanskar. About 1,000 persons — some with just backpacks, others with ponies and porters — trekked in parts of the 3,000-square-mile Zanskar valley this summer, and the region's purity is gradually being tainted. Fewer youths, according to the head lama at Mune, are entering monasteries because they can now attend newly built government schools or get jobs as porters. Shoeless children have learned the English, French and German words for "candy" and are becoming beggars.

This summer the Lingstot monastery even began charging the equivalent of \$1.15 for visits to its temple; most monks, especially those at the Sune monastery, aggressively seek donations for their "repair/maintenance committee." There are still no telephones, electricity, plumbing or automobiles but a road is being built from Padum into other parts of the valley.

"In five years you'll probably be able to get here by bus," said Adam Stanton, a British botanist and author of "Flowers of the Himalaya." "All this pristine beauty, the lovely colors and clear, cold streams will ultimately turn into Hyde Park."

Today, though, getting to Zanskar still requires some stamina. Stanton reached Testa by flying from London to New Delhi, taking an overnight train to Chandigarh, a daylong taxi to Manali and a 10-hour bus ride to Darjeeling via the 15,000-foot Rohtang Pass. He then walked seven days and, like most trekkers, had some problems with the altitude while climbing the 18,300-foot Surichhu La Pass. To get out of Zanskar requires mounting eight passes over 16,000 feet. Guides and porters may be hired locally or you may backpack though most food supplies must be carried.

The Himalaya range that envelops the valley is still largely unexplored. Except for yaks and sheepherders, there are few people on the expansive plains. Dazzling crossing the rope bridges

International datebook

AUSTRIA

LINZ. To Oct. 10: Bruckner Festival (tel: 752.34.29). Includes: Sept. 27: Vienna Symphony Orchestra and the Choirs of the Vienna Opera, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor; Lucia Popp soprano, Thomas Moser tenor (Schubert); Sept. 29: Ernst Kovacic violin, Sviatoslav Rostropovich piano (Bartok, Saint-Saens).

VIENNA. Staatsoper (tel: 552.42.655) — Sept. 27: "Salomé," Sept. 28: "The Magic Flute," Sept. 29: "Bal." Sept. 30: "Elektra."

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.01) — To Oct. 2: "Light," Maurice Béjart choreographer and director.

ENGLAND

ALDEBURGH. Snape Maltings (tel: 072.885.2935) — Sept. 28: Clifford Curzon piano, Benny Goodman clarinet (Bach, Brahms); Sept. 29: Sarah Walker mezzo-soprano, Nigel Kennedy violin (Bach, Schumann); Oct. 1: Benny Goodman clarinet, Cleveland String Quartet; "Amadeus Quartet"; Pierre Fournier cello (Bach, Brahms).

LONDON. Aldwych Theater (tel: 826.64.04) — Royal Shakespeare Company, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1: "Hamlet."

"Coliseum" (tel: 836.76.60) — English National Opera, Sept. 25, 29 and Oct. 1: "The Seraglio," Sept. 26 and Oct. 2: "The Merry Widow," Sept. 30: "Otelio."

Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.34.71) — To Oct. 4: Nature studies by Leonardo da Vinci.

Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66) — Royal Ballet, Sept. 28 and Oct. 1:

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

European Film Festival
The Second European Film Festival opens in Strasbourg, France, Sept. 30, and continues until Oct. 6.

This year the festival features a selection of 12 films in competition for four prizes. Among them are: Sept. 30: "Fantazia," (Lizzani, Italy); Oct. 2: "Die Bleierne Zeit," (Von Trotta, W. Germany); Oct. 3: "The Territory," (Dutra, Portugal); "O Megalexandros," (An gelopoulos, Greece).

A panorama of contemporary German cinema is scheduled, starting Sept. 30 with "Heimrich" and "Les Noces de Shirin" (Sanders); "Talentprobe," (Goedel); followed Oct. 2 by

"Samson et Dalila," Colin Davis conductor.

"South Bank Arts Complex" (tel: 928.31.91), Royal Symphony Orchestra (Mahler), Oct. 2: Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Handel, Mozart).

WINDSOR. To Oct. 11: Festival (tel: 33.888). Includes: Sept. 30: Zurich Chamber Orchestra, Edmond de Stozz conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Handel, Bach, Mozart).

PARIS. Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33) — To Oct. 3: "Paris-

FRANCE

HONG KONG

CITY HALL (tel: 22.99.28) — Sept. 26-30: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Walter Weller conductor.

JAPAN

TOKYO. Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel:

"Lena Rais," (Kuschert).

Three homages will be paid: One to Jeanne Moreau, with a retrospective of her cinematographic career, as well as the two films she directed: "Lumière," and "L'Adolescente." Another to Tony Mollier, producer and distributor of, (among others), "Sara, Waya and Zanussi, with screenings from their works. A third to Paul Vecchiali, independent filmmaker and author of such modern French classics as "Corps à Coeur" and "C'est Li Vie."

For information contact A.E.C.A.E. "Cinéma Le Club," 32, rue du Vieux-Marché-aux-Vins, 67000 Strasbourg. (Tel: 32.15.55).

PARIS: Music in France 1937-1957," So-

née: Ensemble Internationale d'Automne (tel: 396.12.27).

Includes: Centre Georges Pompidou — Sept. 30 to Oct. 26: Documentary exhi-

bition on Samuel Beckett's theater Opéra Comique — Sept. 30 to Oct. 3: Kathakali (South Indian classical dance).

Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 223.29.64) — Sept. 27: Daniel Barenboim and the Soloists of the Paris Or-

chestra (Brahms); Sept. 28 to Oct. 4: "Béla Bartók Week."

Musée National des Instruments de Musique (tel: 265.90.01) — From Sept. 29: "Jacques et son Maître," (Kundera).

HONG KONG

CITY HALL (tel: 22.99.28) — Sept. 26-30: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Walter Weller conductor.

JAPAN

TOKYO. Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel:

SHARPS AND FLATS

Odeon, Hammersmith (tel: 748.40.91) — Sept. 29: Hazel O'Connor, Oct. 2: Nazareth.

PARIS. Club St. Germain des Pres (tel: 222.31.09) — Through Oct. 10: Kenny Clarke and Lou Bennett.

Jazz Univ. (tel: 776.44.26) — Sept. 28: Tony Scott quintet. Sept. 29-30: Steve Lucy quintet.

New Palace (tel: 246.10.27) — Through Sept. 29 at 7:30 p.m.: The Clash.

St. Elysee, Montmartre (tel: 578.67.46) — Sept. 29 at 8 p.m.: Koko Taylor and her Blues Machine.

ON TOUR:

HARRY BELAFONTE — Sept. 26 in Hamburg at the CCH; Sept. 28 in Amsterdam at the Carré and Oct. 1 in The Hague at the Concertgebouw.

— Frank Van Brakle

ITALY

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

BELGIUM

ST. JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL BRUSSELS

International: Ecumenical, co-ed, day and resident school nursery through 12th grade; American Academic Program including Advanced Placement courses together with G.C.E. O level and International Baccalaureate. French second language; extensive European student travel, strong athletic and extracurricular programs. Bus service covering general Brussels area...

FULLY ACCREDITED BY THE MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Attractive Boarding facilities for High School students.

ST. JOHN'S INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Drove: Richebe 146, 1410 Waterloo, Belgium.

Telephone: (02) 354.11.38

ITALY

AMERICAN OVERSEAS SCHOOL OF ROME

ACCREDITED MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION PRE-SCHOOL TO 12th GRADE

HIGH SCHOOL: Standard U.S. Curriculum, U.S. Advanced Placement.

MIDDLE SCHOOL: Program for Ages 11 to 13 (Grades 6 to 8).

LOWER SCHOOL: Half Day for Ages 3-4, Full Day for Ages 5-10.

VIA CASSIA 811, ROME, ITALY. Tel: (06) 3664.841.

FRANCE

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

101 Boulevard Raspail (69). Tel: 534.38.28.

The oldest & most modern French school for foreigners.

Practical school of French language: Lectures — Language laboratory — Private lessons — Courses on all levels, all year round, including Easter and Summer courses — Cinema — Phonetics laboratory. YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME!

Preparation for Diploma of Commercial Translator in French.

BAR — RESTAURANT — LIST OF HOTELS ON REQUEST.

FRANCE

LEARN AND LIVE THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

in calm and idyllic surroundings near Monte Carlo

THE CENTRE MÉDITERRANÉEN D'ÉTUDES FRANÇAISES offers 25 years of experience. Whatever your level, you may acquire a mastery of French language and culture.

Lessons — Courses on all levels, all year round, including Easter and Summer courses — Cinema — Phonetics laboratory. YOU MAY ENROLL AT ANY TIME!

Brochure with enrollment fees, alone or with board and lodging:

CENTRE MÉDITERRANÉEN D'ÉTUDES FRANÇAISES

06320 Cap d'Ail (France). Tel: (93) 78.21.59.

ITALY

Highfield School

Full year, five- or seven-day residential program for children with special needs, ages 5-18. Rolling admissions. Rural setting.

Headmaster: Postfach 4 A-4592 Leonstein / Austria

Tel.: 07584-329

U.S.A.

One student one master

concept for boys 12 through 20 of average and superior intelligence:

• Working to accelerate

• Who have lost one or more years

• Foreign students wishing to enter American universities

The country's only accredited school offering a residential program in a private, climate setting, to foster the relationship and ensure top boys need to realize their maximum potential and ensure college acceptance. Rolling admissions.

OXFORD ACADEMY

Dept. H, Westbrook, Conn. 06498

Educational Troubleshooters Since 1905

THE MADISON

Madison Central Address

Telex 64245

or see our travel agent

15th & 16th Streets, Washington, D.C. 20004

best food, best fun, best entertainment non-stop shows (22.30 bis 1.30 h) wellstatt-programm bis 2 morgens!

WASHINGTHON, D.C.

A Renaissance of Graciousness

A luxury hotel in the great European tradition. Elegant, quiet, unruffled — never a convention

terrassse

in belle époque tel. 52.10.74

best food, best fun, best entertainment non-stop shows (22.30 bis 1.30 h) wellstatt-programm bis 2 morgens!

WEEKEND

Appears every Saturday

weekend

The art market

Gloom and Doom in French Galleries

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — A sense of gloom is pervading the French market. If things get worse, it might lead to the self-exile of some of its most dynamic people. Those walking into the exhibition of Far Eastern sculpture that opened this week at Jean-Michel Beurdeley's gallery on the Boulevard Saint-Germain may not be aware of it. The exhibition is small but includes impressive items; one could tour European and American galleries without seeing anything like the 60-centimeter-high stone head from Java carved in the 9th century. Not surprisingly, it sold within hours of the opening for 120,000 francs.

Other pieces, if not so unique, are almost as hard to come by. These include one of those beautiful female bodies from the Bayon period (13th century) and a superb architectural fragment with standing goddesses under arches from some 10th-century temple in India. None of the pieces have been seen before, leaving no doubt about Beurdeley's determination to impress the viewer with the wealth of the French market.

Yet, this is the first exhibition that he has put together without making any investment — all the pieces come from stock. Beurdeley thinks the French situation is too uncertain and primarily sees this exhibition as a way of testing the home market.

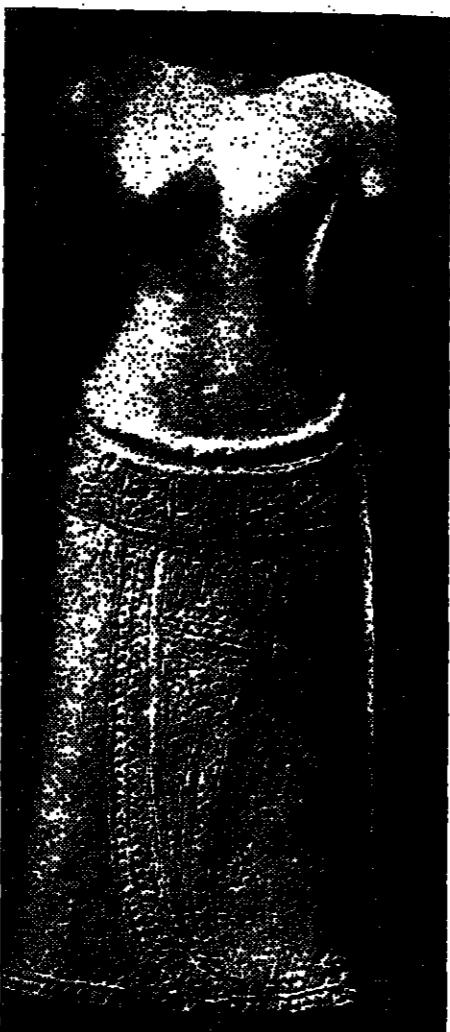
Since April, French clients have been increasingly reticent. The wait-and-see attitude prompted early in the spring by tension on the Polish border has worsened considerably since the French presidential election. A typical instance quoted by Beurdeley concerns a collector who expressed serious interest in a Khmer head but did not follow up after the May 10 returns.

Equally telling is the fact that private parties are not willing to sell. Every year since the gallery opened in 1965, works of art, frequently including important pieces, would be offered to him in July. This year not one object was brought in.

For the Beurdeley gallery, the dramatic contraction of his French activity is less of a problem than it is for home-oriented businesses. From the beginning, foreign markets have been counting for roughly 50 percent of the gallery turnover.

Originally trained by his father, Michel Beurdeley, a saleroom expert with wide international contacts, Jean-Michel, now aged 37, further studied the Japanese taste in Chinese art in the course of repeated trips to the Far East. He gratefully remembers long hours spent in Japanese galleries as well as in Hong Kong with the late T.E. Chow, when treasure after treasure was being taken out of countless boxes, accompanied by comments worth years of academic art courses.

By the late 1960s, Jean-Michel Beurdeley was buying in Japan 17th- and 18th-century tea-ceremony wares — mostly stoneware Chawan or tea bowls — which were cheap because the Japanese collector would consider only 16th-century pieces. These wares Beurdeley sold in Europe. To the Japanese he would sell top-quality Chinese pieces bought in



A 13th-century Bayon sculpture.

France and England — mostly of the Tang and Sung periods. At that time, he was the only dealer in France who knew something about the Japanese taste in Chinese ceramics and the prices the Japanese were prepared to pay for top items.

By the early 1970s, porcelain started going through the roof, and the French supply of high-quality wares dried up. London auction houses drained what was left on a worldwide scale.

Beurdeley remembers with a chuckle how in the course of an argument over the value of a Ming Blue-and-White bowl in Jakarta, his partner suddenly produced one of Sotheby's green-cover catalogues — with the price list.

Beurdeley then switched to sculpture from India and Southeast Asia, of the kind currently on display, for which he has acquired an international reputation. His success in this line, coupled with the French situation, is precisely what induces him to reconsider his operation.

and wonder about the validity of running a gallery in France. He fears that the constant administrative pressure on the profession may soon become unbearable; red tape is already paralyzing import and exporting operations.

In Britain, when a gallery buys a work of art from a foreign source, all that customs officials are concerned about is that the object is more than 100 years old — truly an antique according to their official definition. If it is worth over £8,000, the dealer simply needs a receipt, instantly delivered, to allow re-exporting without problems. The procedure is quick and involves no trouble. On this side of the Channel any move on the dealer's part seems to be viewed suspiciously. It is necessary to use the services of a *transitaire* — whose job it is to clear goods through customs — and that means additional expenditure. Tax controls can be surprisingly aggressive; the complication of modern dealing is such that it is almost always possible to fault someone on technicalities. Here again the difference with Anglo-Saxon usage is tremendous.

A fair-minded man, Beurdeley insists that the pressure and bullying attitude are in no way related to the new French government. These practices became really oppressive about 1975, under the previous conservative government, he says, adding that it is a typical French trend.

One recent, ominous development, however, is the new foreign-exchange control set up under the present government. The procedure is such that a dealer selling to a foreign client anything worth more than 50,000 francs (\$9,500) has a month to get his money, which, in effect, means demanding payment before delivery, which almost always takes more than a month. This rule is disastrous in a trade where payments are frequently delayed by months, particularly those made by high-powered U.S. buyers renowned for dragging their feet and enjoying making an extra penny on large sums when interest rates are high.

While Beurdeley is the only dealer I have met who was willing to discuss such problems openly, all major dealers are now confronted with them. In the last decade the art market has become thoroughly international and all dynamic professionals now buy and sell abroad. Last June a young dealer in Impressionist and Modern masters told me that he would know by October whether he would be forced to move out of France; 80 percent of his clients are American, Swiss or Italian, anyway.

This sense of gloom is spreading fast and could have an adverse effect on French artistic resources. If the more-powerful dealers switch their operational centers to foreign outposts and the flow of business bypasses Paris, it almost certainly means that many privately held works of art will be leaving the country soon. It would seem that many have in fact already done so.

No government can gain very much by harassing the business community. But it stands to lose a great deal, at least as long as it operates in a free system in which the right to private ownership is not questioned.

Beurdeley then switched to sculpture from India and Southeast Asia, of the kind currently on display, for which he has acquired an international reputation. His success in this line, coupled with the French situation, is precisely what induces him to reconsider his operation.

The baroque theme of the essential unreality of life can be read in two ways — with cynicism or with piety. In the pious view this life, with its powerful seduction, is merely a snare and a delusion; but it is an extremely powerful

glass window within which is lodged the circular wafer of bread that, according to Catholic belief, is the real presence of Christ himself. The wafer is absolutely unspectacular and presents an extreme contrast with the blazing theatricality of the monstrance, which is designed to suggest that we are looking at a spiritual sun. There are a couple of 18th-century monstrances in the exhibition, one of them covered with precious stones, areas of colored enamel and little groups of polychrome cherubs that must have been very distracting for the officiating priests.

The baroque theme of the essential unreality of life can be read in two ways — with cynicism or with piety. In the pious view this life, with its powerful seduction, is merely a snare and a delusion; but it is an extremely powerful

"In baroque the holy figures in the churches may at first seem more real than life, but they are only there, like actors, to prompt a movement in the heart. They are all players, merely players. This world itself is not real, cannot be made real in any way, the path to reality being in the formless area beyond death."

and on the whole one cannot say that painting is what makes the art of this period and this region remarkable. (The show includes some 70 paintings, as many sculptures and about 90 objects.)

This simile can be carried even further. Shakespeare, who lived at the outset of the period dealt with in this exhibition, expresses the original substance of baroque thought in a phrase: "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." This was a new thought at the time but it must have struck his contemporaries as perfectly justified, and it expresses a point of view that much of subsequent art was to elaborate on.

It is a thought that earlier centuries would probably have found odd, a somewhat dizzying thought that finds its reflection in the rather dizzy swooping and churning of baroque art — not to mention rococo, which is an exacerbation of baroque and sometimes makes the viewer suspect that he himself is somewhat tipsy.

This idea of the theatrical nature of our lives leads quite naturally to extremely elaborate "stage props" — glassware, pewter and silverware — and naturally to wildly elaborate objects for use in churches — chandeliers and monstrances in particular.

The monstrance is a stylized imitation of a

blaze of light surrounding a small circular

delusion, and the church found it useful to employ this rich language to bring its point home.

Loyola gave up his worldly career after considering the rotting corpse of a friend and having himself been nearly fatally wounded in battle. At the center of all the turbulent monstrance lodged the silent, tasteless, odorless host. At the center of all the turbulence of life lodged death. That is why, despite the busyness of all this art, the affective is curiously astringent. We are caught up in a wave of religious passion and pious sensuality and then left high and dry with reality.

The medieval saints and madonnas had a round and comforting reality. The world, even as it symbolized another world beyond, was solid and real itself. In baroque this is no longer the case. The holy figures in the churches may at first seem more real than life, but they are only there like actors, to prompt a movement in the heart. They are all players, merely players. This world itself is not real, cannot be made real in any way, the path to reality being in the void and formless area beyond death.

As a result there is a burning ambivalence in all this art. Despite the moralizing intention, one comes to suspect that the charming baby angel stifling his nose in his fist does not yearn for spiritual scents at all but for exquisite sensual perfumes that this earth alone can give, though not for long.

Luxury Antiques in Florence

by Susan Lumsden

FLORENCE — "It's not only the biggest, it's the oldest," says Mario Bellini of the 12th International Florence Antiques Fair, which opened in the Palazzo Strozzi last weekend and continues to Oct. 11. "The Paris fair is only the 11th and has fewer participants."

Bellini, the secretary-general, his brother Giuseppe, a sculptor, and his late father, Luigi, was the founder of this million-dollar biennale, a luxury trip to Newcastle. No less than 131 antique dealers from 11 countries journeyed with their finest paintings and furniture to Florence, the cradle of the Renaissance. Exhibition is by invitation only.

This year's bounty includes the painting "Estate" by Pieter Brueghel the Younger. There are works by Watteau and Boucher,

Guardi and Tiepolo and even by painters of the Florentine Renaissance.

As well as a marketplace, the elder Bellini wanted to establish in the biennale a sort of international university for antiquarians and scholars. For others, it's just nice to see the best of everything, of every time and place.

At the 1979 biennale, there were 146,000 paying visitors to the Palazzo Strozzi, which was lavishly decorated in sequential stage sets called stands, according to the taste of each antiquaire. The registration fee of \$700 includes the stand and the 864-page catalogue, which serves as the main guide to antiques for the next two years. The real cost per dealer, more like \$7,000, is covered by the sponsors, the Italian government travel office and the city of Florence.

The total volume of business is a secret, but is estimated to be in the millions of dollars.

"We let gentlemen do business privately," says Bellini.

This year for the first time, the Soviet government has authorized representatives to sell icons authenticated by the Soviet Ministry of Culture. At the other end of the spectrum, there's the blue-chip Art Association Ltd. of the Bahamas.

Styles range from pre-Columbian to "Liberty," as Italians call Art Nouveau, and Art Deco. Objects include signed French furniture, English silverware, tapestries, carpets and even Renaissance jewels.

And, if anyone suspects a fake in this finest of shopping windows, they are invited to step into a special laboratory, where, for the first time at the biennale, laser beams and other scientific equipment will reveal the truth. Not only can an antique be dated, but also the nature and extent of restoration uncovered.

The art market

Lady of Spain, They Adore You

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — There has been a close affinity of almost 400 years' duration between British collectors and connoisseurs and Spanish painting. By 1651, for example, when the wretched Oliver Cromwell, after his execution of King Charles I, put on sale both the royal collection and those of other royalists, 11 wagons full of pictures, mostly Spanish, went to Spain, purchased by Philip IV.

The Cromwellian dispersal was only a temporary setback; by the middle of the following century, the British again had the most considerable holdings of major Spanish paintings outside Spain. Many of the Spanish masterpieces acquired at that time appear in most splendid loan exhibition "El Greco to Goya: The Taste for Spanish Paintings in Britain and Ireland," at the National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London until Nov. 29.

Mounted more or less chronologically, it is divided into seven sections. The first of these, "El Greco, Morales and Tristan," sets the standard of the whole exhibition — a magnificent pieta by Luis de Morales, foreshadowing the stylizations of El Greco.

Several aspects of the genius of El Greco are represented, including two versions of an "Allegorical Night Scene," which features two conspirators, the younger of whom is lighting a candle, and a singularly ill-favored ape: the highly emotive "Tears of St. Peter" loaned by the Bowes museum, Barnard Castle; and the "Portrait of a Man," one of two El Greco portraits bought from Louis Philippe's collection by William Stirling, the whose three-volume "Annals of the Artists of Spain," published in London in 1848, has not yet been wholly superseded.

"Early Velazquez, Ribalta and Riberia," the second section, might be termed religious and

domestic painting, including as it does "Kitchen Scene with Christ in the House of Martha and Mary," "The Old Woman Frying Eggs," "Two Young Men at a Kitchen Table" and "The Waterseller of Seville" all by Diego Velazquez.

Velazquez predominates in the next section also — "Painting at Court," where he is represented not only by such world-famous works as the "Portrait of Philip IV of Spain" and the small boy "Prince Baltasar Carlos as a Huntsman" and "... as a Cavalry Officer," but also by the fine portrait of a court "Lady in Mantilla." The lady is typical of a work long appreciated in England, for it was recorded in 1761 in the collection of the third Earl of Burlington at Chiswick Villa, from where it passed by descent to the Dukes of Devonshire.

Both Murillo and Francisco de Goya are represented by a judicious mixture of the very familiar and the little-known.

The section on "Still Life and Landscape" provides no surprises, but reveals still lifes of quality equal to those of Dutch and Flemish masters — notably the flower pieces of Juan de Arellano and fruit still lifes by Luis Melendez. Such richness is echoed in the presentation of this major exhibition; the National Gallery's designer, Robin Cole-Hamilton, has set the paintings off among Spanish period sculpture and furniture borrowed from the Victoria and Albert Museum.

A word must finally be said about the catalogue, compiled by Alan Brigham, Keeper of the National Gallery, who organized the exhibition. It has a 40-page introductory essay, catalogues in detail and illustrates every exhibit, including the furniture and sculpture, has seven full-page color plates of details and, selling at £2.95 (\$5.50), must be one of the best art-book bargains of the year.

Fine-Sieved Picasso

by Esther Garcia

LONDON — "Picasso's Picassos," the collection being shown at the Hayward Gallery until Oct. 11, is a twice-distilled selection of the artist's works: both his own choices and those of French government.

Throughout the almost 80 years of his creative life, Picasso chose to keep for himself a considerable part of his creations, numbering in the thousands. After his death, the French government was able to select, in lieu of inheritance taxes, about a quarter of the artist's personal collection. France has lent the major part of that acquisition for the show, which will be on view again, and permanently, when the Picasso Museum opens in the Marais district of Paris in 1983.

The double process of selection makes this exhibition particularly coherent. Those works that seemed of special interest to Picasso have been winnowed down to those that also seem most relevant to the experts. This is, in a sense, Picasso's own retrospective, with 453 works on display.

Many of these are known to the public through photographs and all were shown in Paris in 1979; the vast Picasso Retrospective at New York's Museum of Modern Art last year included many of them. The particular contribution of the Hayward's show is the emphasis it puts on drawings and engravings.

There are several important series of graphic works, among them "Crucifixion after Grünewald" and "Figures Making Love." These are not sets of sketches leading to a finished product, but a kaleidoscopic vision of a scene, each drawing a discovery in its own right. These series, presented sequentially, show the extraordinary creative investigation that Picasso carried out at every stage of his career. The most modern of painters used themes that were few, recurrent and basic. He himself named his litany of themes: "Birth, suffering, the couple, death, rebellion and, perhaps, the kiss."

The drawings point out that Picasso's exploration of reality centers unremittingly on the substance and flesh of bodies and objects. Light is eliminated or so organized that it plays a secondary role; each object has its own light. From the early Cubist works, normal perspective is also eliminated. Thus the two elements that make objects relate to each other and allow us to relate to them — are banished and we are confronted only with Picasso's eye on the world.

Picasso wrote on one of his canvases, "Yo, el rey" — "I, the king." His works are his kingdom, a startling and varied place that opens our eyes to things we had seen but not recognized. But in Picasso's domain we sometimes miss the response, the dialogue, that a Vermeer, a Goya or a Matisse can evoke.

The Blue Period, "Self-Portrait," "Paulo as Harlequin," "The Pipes of Pan," "The Dancing Couple," "The Two Brothers" are some of the paintings and sculptures on display that are familiar to the public through reproductions. There is also a rich vein of paintings and bronzes that were inspired by Picasso's relationships with Marie-Thérèse Walter and that have seldom been reproduced. These are among the most moving and lyrical works in the exhibition.

Along with the dozens of works inspired by Marie-Thérèse, Picasso was completing violent and harsh works that would culminate in the "Guernica." It is a shortcoming of this show that although we see works leading up to a major painting, there is no attempt to show the major work, even in reproduction. The same is true of "Les Demoiselles d'Avignon." We see several studies for it and would like to be reminded of the result.

A pleasant interlude is offered by the interpretations Picasso made of other painters' works. The "Déjeuner sur l'Herbe" after Manet and "The Happy Family" after Le Nain, are interesting, playful and light-hearted. Picasso himself occasionally needed to get away from Picasso.

"Picasso's Picassos" is at the Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London, Oct. 11, Monday to Thursday 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., Friday and Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday noon to 6 p.m.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

NATIONAL ANTIQUE DEALERS EXHIBITION

in ROUEN

Normandie - France

PARC - EXPO

10th - 18th

OCTOBER

1981

member of "Groupe des Salons Sélectionnés"

Saturdays et Sundays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Open to dealers only : October 9th from 2 p.m. - 10 p.m.

Information T. (35) 85.52.52

'We Are Here,' Says Stivell's Harp

by Jason Weiss

PARIS — When Alan Stivell, the singer and folklorist, was about 10 years old, his father built a Celtic harp, which had been effectively extinct since the 16th century. "I was following the building of that harp," a nearly half-size version of the classical instrument, "and when the first string was on, it was obvious that I would play it." Stivell recalls.

By the time he was 16, after study with a classical harp teacher, Stivell had made his first two records of Celtic tunes and songs, mostly from his native Brittany. "It was already a new form of Celtic music, because they were arrangements made for the harp from Breton, Irish and Scottish tunes; it was a fusion between Celtic and classical music. So my first step was already an evolution of traditional music."

The music led Stivell to a greater awareness and involvement in the Breton national cause. "After the political oppression by the French in Brittany, it's not in a way, natural to do this music," he says. "So, the music was affirming that we are here, that we can be Breton and living in the 20th century. It was political affirmation." The proof is seen at his concerts currently at the Bobino theater in Paris, which attract a Breton nationalist crowd, including newspaper vendors and street orators, among his other fans.

While still playing his harp, Stivell soon was using the electric guitar in his Celtic music.



Stivell has resuscitated Celtic music.

"The victory of the Left is a victory of the [Breton] autonomists, in a way. Only 20 or 30 years ago, autonomists were considered to be Utopians if they asked for what we're going to have a year from now. And the true discovery of the Celtic culture even by the French themselves will be a revolution, because it's a change in the mind, in many things."

Alan Stivell performs at Bobino, 20 rue de la Gaîté, Paris 14, through Oct. 11.

East Germany Rolls Out the Red Carpet

by Diane Seligsohn and Richard M. Evans

BERLIN — "As good hosts we shall be receiving friends from all over the world in this house," said Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, at the opening ceremony for East Berlin's Palace of the Republic cultural center seven years ago. Thus far, he has been wrong.

Most of those friends come from the Warsaw Pact countries; despite quality performances held in the palace and elsewhere each fall as part of the East Berlin Festival of Theater and Music, few western Europeans or Americans make the trip. Confusion about restrictions on western tourists may be the reason.

Visitors to East Berlin are free to take the subway, ride in a taxi or walk anywhere in the city. They can go shopping, have a drink, dance in a discotheque and chat with those East Germans who show an interest in speaking to foreigners. There is no curfew.

The festival this year begins Oct. 2 and continues until Oct. 18, offering opera, comic opera, symphonic music, cabaret and theater. The opening performance, in the Palace of the Republic's main concert hall, just off the Unter den Linden, comprises works by Beethoven, Tchaikovsky and Zemlinsky. The East Berlin Symphony Orchestra will be joined by violinist Igor Oistrakh.

Berlin music of the 18th and 19th centuries, including a symphony by Frederick II, King of Prussia, will be performed Oct. 3 at the Apollo Saal

of the Deutsche Staatsoper, a baroque opera house that has been destroyed and rebuilt several times during the last two centuries.

Oct. 3 is also the opening night of Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," at the Komische Oper. Opera is dominant in 19th-century German music and a major theme running through the East Berlin festival since its conception 25 years ago. Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" will be featured at the Deutsche Staatsoper on the weekend of Oct. 9-10 and Shostakovich's "The Gambler" on Oct. 18.

The visiting Zurich Theater is staging the Schiller play "Don Carlos" at the Berlin Ensemble theater on Oct. 10. The ensemble, founded by Bertolt Brecht in 1940, now works in the fin de siècle opulence of the Theater am Schiffbauerdamm. Often opening its doors to visiting drama groups doing a wide range of plays, the Berliner Ensemble remains almost exclusively devoted to the works of Brecht and will perform his cabaret and theatrical songs on Oct. 17.

Conductor Vaclav Neumann is also visiting with the Czech Philharmonic. They will play compositions by Janacek, Berg and Dvorák on Oct. 16, followed by Smetana's "My Homeland" on Oct. 17.

Throughout the festival there will also be cabaret shows, folklore troupes and a special program of "Music for Young People."

Ticket and hotel reservations can be made through East Germany's embassies or through the Interhotel chain, primarily the Palasthotel Karl-Liebknecht-Straße 5, 1020 Berlin; tel: 24-10, telex: 115030. These are only hotels in East Berlin where Westerners are permitted to stay. Tourist visas are not issued without accompanying reservations.

Nannies Are Made, Not Born

by Stella Shamoon

LONDON — Princess Anne and Prince Michael of Kent, despite their influence in high places, were both on the waiting list but couldn't get one. The Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Gloucester each have one, and no doubt Diana, Princess of Wales, will get on the priority list for one, come her hour of need. Indeed, the royals are falling over themselves for nannies trained by the formidable Mary McRae, principal of the Princess Christian College for Nursery Nurses in Manchester.

While the gray-haired, gray-haired elite of veteran nannies in their 50s to 70s "but not" at the bluejeaned — even punish — young things calling themselves "Nanny" in London's parks, the brown-uniformed Princess Christian Nursery Nurses command respect in both traditional and trendy camps.

A former nanny-turned-hospital-nurse, Miss McRae combines northern bluntness with a trace of inverted snobishness in describing the college's training. "No," she says, "there is no special teaching of royal protocol at the college — everyone has to take us as they find us."

She exudes confidence about the excellence of her "girls." What they don't learn at school, they soon pick up in royal households, adhering to the required formality when visiting at "KP" (Kensington Palace) or "BP" (Buckingham Palace) or Windsor (Windsor Castle, which does not lend itself to the abbreviation of "WC") or "CH" (Clarence House, the Queen Mother's residence).

Clearly relishing being "in the know" about the most mundane domestic problems in some of Britain's top households, the discreet Miss McRae says she was surprised by Prince Charles' engagement to Lady Diana Spencer (whose place at the Chelsea nursery school has since been taken by a Princess Christian nanny). Miss McRae has a soft spot for royalty and is extremely pleased to have apparently surpassed in royal eyes her arch-rival, the Northland Nursery Training College in Hungerford. But Miss McRae is not in the business of training nannies only for royalty's children. Her "girls" also work in institutionalized child care — primary schools, hospitals, day nurseries, play groups, schools for handicapped children. Demand exceeds supply and job opportunities are wide and international. The weekly magazine *The Lady*, a nanny's bible when it comes to seeking employment through classified ads, is full of offers in the United States, France, Italy and the Middle East as well as throughout the United Kingdom.

The increasing number of working mothers of children under the age of 5 has established a new demand for trained nannies, as opposed to au pairs. That demand is at least as great as it was from Victorian days until World War II, when upper-class mothers employed nannies for status, because families were large and so that they might concentrate on their social lives. The demand for nannies today is by no means restricted to rich households, although a certain level of income is assumed in employing a trained resident nanny.

Today's nanny may not be so isolated and grand as when "Nanny" had a nursery maid or two doing all the menial tasks and "Cook" served all the meals, but a trained English nanny still has status in a household and is taught not to expect to do anything that is outside her responsibilities in the nursery. Ask a nanny to scrub the nursery floor — fine. But ask her to clean the kitchen floor and she will hand in her notice.

This sense of place and role appears to be a fruit of Princess Christian teaching. Set in a large, gray stone house with a pretty garden in a residential street, the college is not luxurious, but warm, homely and to all signs happy.

"Here I give my girls responsibility from the word go," Miss McRae explains. "We get all kinds here. But they are all outstanding in what they can offer in this work. They all have insight and talent, whether in music, art, needlework or whatever — that broader view that enables them to make a special contribution... I select my students very carefully. I make them understand they will be laying the foundation for the charges' outlook."

Training takes two years, comprising 18-week terms with 3-week breaks in between. Study periods, lasting 4 weeks, alternate with direct experience in caring for 27 resident children, aged from a few days to 7 years old. The children are placed by local authorities on a paying basis and frequently come from broken homes. Miss McRae is also discussing plans to open a private day nursery on the college's premises to meet a need in the local area and help with the finances.

For their practical work, six trainees are assigned to six children of differing ages in "family groups" under supervision of three staff members. These groups are attached to their own nurseries, comprising dormitories, play-room-dining rooms and bathrooms. Work starts at 7:30 a.m. when the children are woken up, washed, dressed and given breakfast. Then each child goes about her own routine, depending on age: some to school, others to the playground, still others to the park in a pram and then to rest.

Each student plans and cooks meals for two to four weeks and each prepares feedings for young babies. Trainees keep observation files throughout the course. The day's duties also include cleaning the nurseries, laundering and ironing the children's clothes, mending and needlework (examples of the trainees' smock-



ing and embroidery are of professional standard).

There are up to 48 resident students — mainly age 18 years old — during each course, with batches of 8 graduating 3 times a year. Apart from Norland and Princess Christian, there is only one other private nanny training college in Britain, the Children's Nursery Training College in Reading.

In the postwar years, concern over the rapid reduction in the number of private colleges (there were 23 at one time) and the growing number of untrained nannies led the Department of Health and Department of Education and Science to establish the National Nurses Examination Board training course in 1965. This two-year course is now widely available at colleges and technical schools and is the basis of training at all three private colleges.

Apart from the practical work, the syllabus includes household management, diet, needlework, anatomy and physiology, theory of child development, hygiene and health education, social studies, nursery school education and work in primary schools, observation in a maternity hospital.

But Princess Christian nannies must also take the college's rigorous tests on these subjects and those of the Royal Society of Health.

Princess Christian also monitors the standards and professional behavior of its nannies for up to five years after graduation, awarding them further certificates if they pass the two-year and then five-year milestones with their professional reputation intact.

Unsatisfactory conduct or work could result in the nanny's name being struck off the college rolls or her certificates being withdrawn.

Cost of the course is \$4,000-plus, including tuition, books, board and the tailored-made uniform. Once trained, the Princess Christian nanny — or "nurse" as she prefers to be called — can expect a starting salary of \$45 a week (after taxes) in the provinces and \$55 a week in central London. The nurse gets two days off a week and two weeks paid vacation a year. Both nanny and employer are expected to give one-month notice of termination.

Reagan Backs Off From Social Security Plan

(Continued from Page 1)
people over three years, in part by attrition, in part through firings.

• The rapid dismantlement of the Energy and Education departments as well as the elimination of a few smaller agencies and a number of boards and commissions, some of which have fallen into disuse or are being duplicated. Mr. Reagan will propose legislation by mid-October to abolish the Education Department and will complete by mid-November a plan for dismantling the Energy Department, a high-level administration official said.

• Reduction of about \$20 billion in federal loan guarantees.

• Tax code revisions, still under review, to raise \$3 billion; these will affect some residential and business energy tax credits, tax-exempt industrial development bonds, co-insurance arrangements by life insurance companies, the unemployment compensation tax threshold and corporate tax collections.

• User fees for Coast Guard services, maintenance of rivers and ports, services to commercial aircraft and private pilots, to recover \$360 million. Mr. Reagan pointed out that he proposed these fees in March and Congress has not acted on them.

Although Democrats are feeling newly restored strength, and some liberal Republicans are objecting to the president's having cut only \$2 billion from 1982 military spending while slashing social programs far more sharply, Mr. Reagan warned that his latest cutbacks are not the end.

There are still unidentified cuts of \$11.7 billion in 1983 and \$23 billion in 1984, according to his new budget figures, and worsening economic conditions or congressional action will likely add to the total.

It appeared doubtful that the

Senate would such a program would be defeated in Congress.

Mr. Reagan protected the latest round of budget cuts from some immediate political criticism by leaving some areas vague.

"I believe we've chosen a path that leads to an America at war, to fiscal sanity, to lower taxes and less inflation. I believe our plan for recovery is sound and it will work," he said.

U.S. Panel Votes Social Security Borrowing

By Warren Weaver Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee has unanimously approved a Social Security trust fund designed to keep the retirement system solvent for the next five years, but a longer-range rescue appeared increasingly unlikely to win early congressional approval.

Working with a bipartisan coalition, the committee agreed Thursday to let the Social Security trust fund borrow from the parallel disability fund and to allocate a larger share of the overall payroll tax to the retirement fund.

The panel also voted to restore the minimum Social Security benefit for most of the three million people who receive it. Unless Congress acts, that \$122-a-month guarantee is scheduled to expire next March as part of the Reagan administration budget program.

Experts estimate that the Social Security fund will fall billions of dollars short of paying benefits in the next century.

And maintaining a modest reserve

could win enough Democratic votes for proposals to deal with the more serious shortage in the Social Security fund that is expected early in the next century.

But much larger financial problems for the retirement fund are expected to arise about the year 2010, when the postwar "baby-boom" generation begins to retire and contributions dwindle because of a smaller work force.

The minimum-benefit proposal, which will now go to the full Senate for approval, would preserve the minimum for all those who now receive it, with two exceptions: people living outside the United States and some people who also qualify for other government pensions.

Restoring the minimum benefit will reduce the Social Security fund by about \$5.3 billion over the next five years, so the committee approved two changes in the minimum law that would make up the difference.

One would raise \$2.5 billion by requiring those receiving Social Security to contribute making Social Security contributions for six months. The other would impose a new ceiling on the retirement benefit a family could receive, which would save \$3 billion.

Political Realities Transform Reagan Speech

(Continued from Page 1)
embark on balancing it completely by 1984.

In tone, the speech lacked many of the rhetorical cadences of the president's previous four addresses on the economy. Instead, there were many lists of points, each with a set of supporting statistics.

Wall Street Reaction

[The initial reaction on Wall Street to Mr. Reagan's address was pessimistic, with prices on the New York Stock Exchange in a broad decline in early afternoon trading Friday.]

Unlike previous speeches, the address included a message reminiscent of former President Carter's preachings for sacrifice, as when Mr. Reagan spoke of "the imperative need for all of us to ask less of

himself." However, Mr. Reagan's tone differed from his previous hemmed-in defense, taking pains to explain what he had proposed on Social Security, only to add that his proposals were ready to be revised.

He sounded similarly defensive when he insisted that he was not raising taxes so much as eliminating "abuses and obsolete incentives in the tax code" that cost the government billions of dollars a year. This emphasis was testimony to the president's not wanting to be seen as reversing course after winning re-election and the revitalizing effects of his tax and budget reductions.

The potential reception in Congress was also different. Mr. Reagan could previously count in part on the effectiveness of a working coalition of Republicans and friendly Democrats. But defections from Capitol Hill command

were now divided and key Democrats might no longer automatically line up in Mr. Reagan's corner.

In preparing for his speech, Mr. Reagan found himself hemmed in both politically and economically. Economically, he faces the need to seek more than \$50 billion in fresh spending reductions between now and 1984 without risking the growth in military spending beyond the limits already imposed. Politically, he faces a Congress divided over the wisdom of leaving military outlays or the tax cuts in tact.

Virtually nothing that Mr. Reagan proposed Thursday is likely to be politically easy. Even the tax code revisions will likely provoke opposition from an array of

Moskovskaya and Stolichnaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

RUSSIAN VODKA

Arab/Latin-American REINSURANCE

Mideastern Quakes Costly in Lives, but Not in Property

By Wayne Asher

THE MOUNTAINS skipped like lambs and the hills like young sheep," wrote the scribe in Psalm 114. He was describing an earthquake which have plagued parts of the Middle East since recorded history.

A vast belt of seismic activity stretches from North Africa through Southern Italy and the Balkans, across into Turkey and down into Iran.

Insurance is something of a cold-blooded business. A bad earthquake in insurance terms is not one that kills thousands of small farmers, but one that causes severe damage to property.

Looked at like this, most quakes have not been too expensive because they have occurred in remote rural areas with little industry.

ARE ARGENTINE REINSURANCE GROUP

Formed by:
Reaseguradora Argentina S.A.
RASA RE
Aseguradores De Cauciones S.A.

Head Office
580 Paraguay Street,
1057 Buenos Aires,
Argentina.
Phone: 32-5321/22/23
Telex: 17321 BOND AR
18520 BOND AR
Cables: SUSCRIPTORES

London Contact Office
20 Lime Street,
London, EC3M 7HN
England.
Phone: (01) 626 7636
Telex: 893304 RASARE C

Panama, a Crossroads, Seeks Lead Role

(Continued from Page 95)

are strict reserving requirements. Loans on property, with first mortgage guarantee, can account for no more than 60 percent of assets. Loans in bonds and shares can be included at no more than 60 percent of their market value. Preferably included in the investment portfolio must, by law, be backed by adequate fire insurance.

Opening Books

Panamanian reinsurers must open their books to the commissioner of insurance when requested, not just at the time of the annual returns, as is the case in some countries. The commissioner has the power to appoint receivers to any company it considers suspect, particularly if it considers business

of the developing world's most important countries in insurance terms, with a premium of \$400 million a year.

Much of this, however, was accounted for by massive schemes with high catastrophe potentials. Awareness of this may have prompted the Iranians to avoid clamping down on currency outflows after the fall of the shah. Despite nationalization of 14 private companies, reinsurance continues to flow out of the country through Birneh Markazi.

Research Needed

Iran shows graphically the continuing need for research into seismic activity, for although the records are good (because of continuing civilizations in the area for 2,000 years), they are far from complete. Thus in 1978 a quake

struck Tabas, some 400 miles east of Tehran. It killed 3,000 people in an area considered to be free of major tremors. As a result, ratings had to be revised.

Because the Earth is constantly moving, new fault zones can suddenly appear without warning. In 1877 a major quake hit Ciudad Juarez in Mexico, previously considered stable. And the 1968 shock in Western Australia was similarly unexpected.

This last event illustrates another problem with Middle East exposure. A shock registering 6.8 on the Richter scale and occurring at a shallow depth below the town of Mackering left 35 percent of the buildings undamaged.

A similar-sized shock in Southern Iran in 1972 killed 5,000 people and flattened whole villages.

The difference is that the framed buildings with light roofs were able to absorb the shock, while the monolithic structures with heavy roofs in Iran simply collapsed.

Research

Much research into earthquakes has been carried out by insurers in the past decade, insurers whose minds are increasingly concentrated by catastrophe exposures in Tokyo, Mexico City and California.

One result was the development of codes for building, once it was made earthquake-resistant for only a modest extra outlay, for example by building on a symmetrical basis and avoiding basement car parks.

Wayne Asher is deputy editor of the British journal Insurance Age.

Uniformity Sought in War Risk Rates

By Chris Hewer

THE INSURANCE of war risks in marine insurance markets, always an extremely sensitive subject, has proved especially problematic over the years for shipping interests in the Arab nations.

The basic war rates and additional premiums promulgated for Gulf shipping movements in leading international marine insurance markets, particularly London, have understandably met with a mixed reception in those areas affected by premium increases or cover restrictions.

It was perhaps not surprising, therefore, that a number of Arab states in the Gulf region decided last year to form a specialized syndicate dealing with the insurance of hull and cargo war risks, designated the Arab War Risk Syndicate.

Competition

This is in effect a consortium set up by 30 insurance interests in Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. It has been operating since the end of last year.

But the syndicate is not seen by its organizers as being in open competition with other in-

ternational markets for war risks business. Its intention, rather, is to bring a much needed degree of uniformity in the Middle East in connection with the fixing of war rates and the level of additional premiums charged for the traditionally "high risk" areas.

In the event, the syndicate has not taken large amounts of war risk business from the London market and elsewhere, as Arab insurers already insured the war risks on Arab fleets and on many cargoes moving into and out of the area, together with the direct marine risks.

Legislation in many Arab countries requires that such risks be insured locally. Major difficulties, however, have arisen in the past when individual Arab insurers came to reinsurance their war risk participation in foreign markets. Reinsurance rates would vary, for example, from underwriters to underwriters in London and this led to confusion and dissatisfaction among Arab shipping interests.

Uniformity, Rationality

It was against this background that the concept of the syndicate was born, the intention being to create uniformity and rationality in war risk un-

derwriting and to help share the load of such coverage.

It was realized also that, by pooling the war risks in this way, it would be possible to reassure the syndicate's entire book of business as one reinsurance rather than continue with the previous practice, which saw each individual insurer assume his war risks exposure.

Through the intermediary of three London brokers (Alexander Howson, C.T. Bowring and J.N. Minet) reinsurance was placed in London to cover the syndicate's writings at a cost considerably below that which had prevailed under the old system.

The reinsurance policy, which was led at Lloyd's, was written on an "annual aggregate deductible" basis. This provided syndicate members with coverage for loss up to a specified maximum on any one hull (or limit per any one vessel in the case of cargo risks) after they had borne a fixed amount of the aggregate risk themselves.

Chris Hewer is commercial advisor of Fairplay International Shipping Weekly.

Business Is Developing Slowly in Jordan

Special to the IHT

THE INSURANCE business in Jordan, as is the case with commerce in general, is dominated by Amman. Insurers seeking to operate outside the capital can pick up only motor vehicle business plus the occasional life proposal.

As in most Arab Middle East countries, the insurance portfolio in Jordan is unbalanced; indeed, a balanced portfolio cannot be foreseen for many years. The register is dominated by motor and marine cargo business (virtually all imports), as the law requires all goods imported to be covered with a licensed insurer.

Market premium income for 1980 was as follows: marine, JD 4.2 million; fire, JD 1.3 million; motor, 5.2 million; accident JD 2.3 million; life, 2.1 million. This makes a total of JD 15.1 million.

No Tariffs

This represented a 20 percent rise on 1979 (JD 12.6 million). A feature has been the development of life insurance, which in the last few years has quadrupled. The life market is dominated by two companies, and with an average premium of less than JD 1 per head of the population there is considerable scope for expansion.

Motor business represents a third of the national register.

Regrettably for the other classes of business there are no tariffs. A small, developing, unsophisticated and largely inexperienced market needs tariffs until business of some volume has been established with correct rating bases. The Jordanian Insurance Association is unfortunately a name only.

Motor business represents one-third of the national register. The broad picture is that third-party business is profitable, accidental damage unprofitable. There is no ad personal, accident, public liability, glass, fidelity, miscellaneous accident business; the "accident" premium income is largely contractor all risks where weather conditions (snow, in 1980, heavy rains and flash floods in 1980-81) caused some serious losses.

Thirty-nine insurers operate (25 Jordanian, 14 foreign); two are specialist life companies. This is far too many for the size of the market. Another problem is an insurance control law (1985), which imposes deposits, a concept that many observers think is exceeded in 1981.

in Brazil has led to an upturn in the insurance business, with premiums rising 500 percent between 1977 and 1979 from CR 164.7 million to CR 983.6 million. Contractors' all risks and engineering all risks business has done particularly well.

Also benefiting has been house hold, now 6 percent of the total market, life, 16.5 percent of the market, and motor, up to 15.4 percent.

While insurance conditions remain buoyant on the back of the huge economic development, there is considerable room for further expansion. Room exists for expansion in the personal insurances, particularly private, health and household.

Asif Huda is a free-lance journalist based in London.

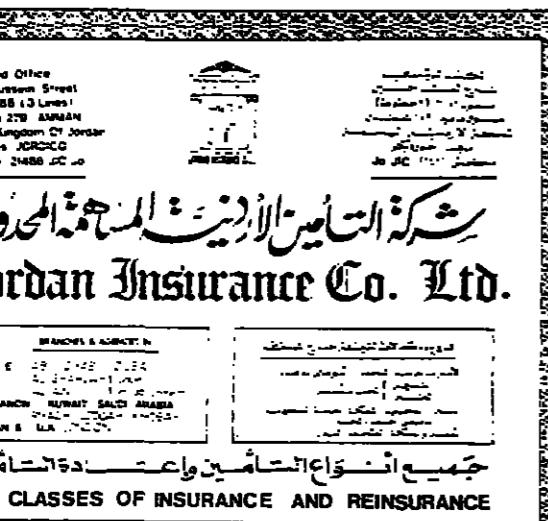
Islamic World

(Continued from Page 95) markets in the long run would seem irreversible. Economic competition, among various states, disagrees particularly in a period where greater nationalism and even federalism are deemed essential. It is difficult to predict how far Arab markets have to go in order to improve control and structure. Performance statistics are extremely hard to get, but in certain regions, the United Arab Emirates for example, far too many insurance companies are at work, some of them unqualified "spokes."

It appears that banks, ruling families and traders have vested their interest in insurance carriers of varying shapes and sizes, each with a mind of its own, or in some cases without one. Many of these companies are entirely workable from the perspective of their outside investors, but many, too, make little contribution to the prospects for an over-all improvement in Arab insurance. Certainly, they will not ultimately set the trends.

The opposing current to globalization protectionism, an equally legitimate move toward longer-term Arab objectives and the only one that today can be perceived as a trend. Companies like Abu Dhabi National, for example, have driven toward higher quality in a legitimate pursuit of the major insurable risks, often associated with oil. These companies, with excellent international links, are already setting the pace.

Eric Howard is vice president and head of Bankers Trust's International Insurance Division.



1982
13th YEAR
OF OPERATION

Sindicato Profesional Latino Americano de Reaseguros PROFESSIONAL LATIN AMERICAN REINSURANCE SYNDICATE

MEMBERS

CIA. AGRICOLA DE SEGUROS, S.A.
Bogota, Colombia

CIA. CENTRAL DE SEGUROS, S.A.
Bogota, Colombia

SEGURO LA UNION, S.A.
Bogota, Colombia

ASEGURADORA DEL VALLE, S.A.
Bogota, Colombia

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE REASEGUROS "INIR"
Buenos Aires, Argentina

PRUDENCIA CIA. ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS, S.A.
Buenos Aires, Argentina

APOLLO CIA. ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS, S.A.
Buenos Aires, Argentina

KANSA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Buenos Aires, Argentina

BANCO DE SEGUROS DEL ESTADO
Montevideo, Uruguay

THE TAI PING INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Singapore, Singapore

REASEGUARDORA BOLIVIANA, S.A.
La Paz, Bolivia

ARGOS CIA. DE SEGUROS, S.A.
La Paz, Bolivia

CREDINFORM INTERNACIONAL, S.A. DE SEGUROS
La Paz, Bolivia

COMPANIA DE SEGUROS GENERALES "B.H.C.", S.A.
Santiago de Chile

PLAR accept business only through previously admitted brokers or dealers from the relevant countries.

For further information, please write to the Administrative office.

estudio consultivo de seguros s.a.

P.O. Box 310, Panama 1, R.P. Telephone: (507) 69-2166 Cable: ECSSAPLAR PANAMA

Telex: "REINSURE" PC-2641 & 2586 (WUI) 3516 (ITI) 2048 (TRT)

PLAR solo acepta negocios directos de corredores previamente admitidos o de despachantes de la correspondencia en los países que tienen representación.

Para información adicional, favor dirigirse a:

estudio consultivo de seguros s.a.

Santiago de Chile

NACIONAL

INSURANCE REINSURANCE

Head Office

Rua da Alfândega, 90/9º

CEP: 20 070

Rio de Janeiro - BRASIL

Telephone: 2311692-2243578

Telex: 02130851 NSEG. BR

International Office

Rua do Ouvidor, 108/10º

CEP: 20040

Rio de Janeiro - BRASIL

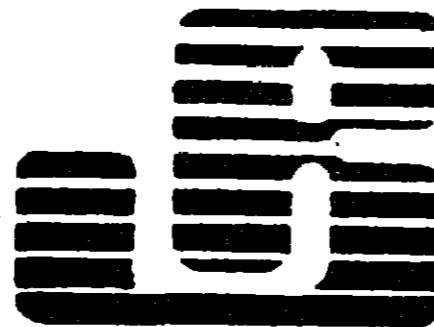
Telephone: 2520813

At your service

A su servicio

LARSA

LATINO AMERICANA DE REASEGUROS S.A.



الشركة المركزية لأعادة التأمين

COMPAGNIE CENTRALE DE REASSURANCE (C.C.R. ALGIERS)

21, BOULEVARD ZIROUT YOUSSEF - ALGER - TEL.: 63.72.88 TO 89,
63.54.08 AND 64.02.71 TO 72 - TELEX ALRE 52. 150 - 52.151

1. The development of our business during the last five years in Algerian Dinar (1 AD = U.S. \$0.23):

Year	Gross premium	Variation
1976	187,691,604	
1977	203,840,357	+ 8.60%
1978	244,038,874	+ 19.72%
1979	323,671,946	+ 32.63%
1980	413,155,594	+ 27.64%

2. Our free reserve (including capital) in millions Dinars:

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
61.8	81.5	118.3	152.4	212.1

3. The development of our financial assets (net of retrocessions) in millions Dinars:

1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
223.6	357.3	521.3	648.1	874.0

ALGERIAN DIRECT BUSINESS

1. The development of the business written by the Algerian direct companies:

Year	Gross premium	Variation
1976	741,341,833	+22.47%
1977	831,204,560	+12.12%
1978	1,061,613,903	+38.53%
1979	1,398,174,734	+31.70%
1980	1,810,416,157	+29.48%

2. Breakdown of business by branch in 1980:

• Motor	40.93%
• Fire	12.43%
• Marine and Aviation	11.89%
• Engineering	11.60%
• Accidents	9.95%
• Livestock and Hail	4.03%
• Life	9.17%

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

SHEARSON/AMERICAN EXPRESS

announce their change of address
on Monday, September 28th
12-14, Rond-Point des Champs-Elysées
75008 PARIS

TELEPHONE: 359 21-21
359 38-39 **STOCKS**
COMMODITIES

**TELEX
642098
642096**

(Continued on Page 14)

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO.

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**Tenneco Ordered to Sell Shock-Absorber Firm***The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — Reversing an administrative law judge's decision, the Federal Trade Commission Friday found that Tenneco Inc.'s 1977 acquisition of Monroe Auto Equipment Co. was illegal and ordered Tenneco to sell the shock-absorber manufacturer.

The commission said that before its acquisition of Monroe, Tenneco was likely to have entered the shock absorber industry on its own. This probably would have triggered a "wave of pro-competitive effects" within the industry, the FTC said.

The commission ordered Tenneco to divest itself of Monroe holdings within one year to an FTC-approved buyer. In Houston, spokesman Charles Schneider said Tenneco was "firmly convinced that this decision is in error, and we plan to vigorously contest it through court appeals."

U.S. Navy Reviewing Grumman Takeover Deal*From Agency Dispatches*

WASHINGTON — U.S. Navy officials are reviewing the implications on the government of LTV Corp.'s \$450-million takeover offer for a 70-percent interest in Grumman Corp., a prime defense contractor, the Defense Department said Thursday. As yet, calls have begun in Congress for hearings on LTV's bid.

Grumman has yet to set a board meeting it wanted to call "promptly" to review LTV's offer, a Grumman spokesman said at the company's headquarters in Bethpage, N.Y.

Sony to Build U.S. Plant for Color Televisions*Los Angeles Times Service*

NEW YORK — Sony Corp. of America said Thursday that it will build a third manufacturing plant in the United States. The plant, in Columbia, S.C., will cost \$20 million and begin production of large-screen Trinitron color televisions in late 1982 at a monthly rate of 20,000.

Most of that production will be used to fill the growing U.S. demand for Sony televisions, though some will be exported, according to Kenji Tamya, Sony of America executive vice president. Sony of America's 1981 revenues are expected to top \$1 billion.

Agache-Willot Is Placed into Receivership*AP Wire Jones*

LILLE, France — Société Financière et Foncière Agache-Willot, the holding company of the textile empire of the Willot brothers, was placed into receivership Friday by the Tribunal of Commerce of Lille. The Agache-Willot employs 33,000 persons.

The ruling follows "the collapse" of Boussac-Saint Frères, its major textile subsidiary, a brief announcement said. Boussac was declared bankrupt last June because it could not meet payments due at the end of that month.

Burroughs Brings Out Two New Systems*Reuters*

DETROIT — Burroughs introduced a new medium-scale computer system, the B3955, and a "front end" data communications system, the CP 3680, the company said Thursday. It said prices for the B3955 start at \$290,000, while prices for the CP 3680 start at \$81,650.

Allied Moves to Develop First Plastic Battery*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Allied Corp. has announced licensing arrangements and a development program that it hopes will lead to the marketing of the first plastic battery by the end of this decade.

Allied said Thursday that research at the University of Pennsylvania and in Allied's laboratories indicated that a rechargeable plastic battery could be both more powerful and longer-lasting than a comparable lead-acid battery, the type now widely used. But Allied cautioned that it was not sure that the technology could be commercially feasible.

Allied has the exclusive rights in the United States, Canada and Japan to the patented plastic battery developed at the University of Pennsylvania. BASF of West Germany has the European rights to the Penn technology.

AEG Moves to Sell Shares to Bosch*AP Wire Jones*

FRANKFURT — The supervisory board of AEG-Telefunken has approved a cooperation agreement with Robert Bosch that foresees the sale of shares in two AEG subsidiaries and a current division of the company to Bosch. AEG said Friday.

The supervisory board gave management approval completion of negotiations on an agreement in which Bosch would take a majority share in Telefonbau und Normalzeit, a manufacturer of telephone equipment, as well as buying a minority share of Olympia Werke, the wholly-owned loss-making office equipment company. In addition, an AEG spokesman said that the company intends to make its telecommunications and cable systems division a separate legal entity in which Bosch would also buy a minority share.

He expected the deal to be finally signed in the next few weeks.

AEG, West Germany's second largest electrical group, lost 278

French Retail Prices Up*Reuters*

PARIS — French retail prices rose 1.2 percent in August, pushing the annual inflation rate to 13.6 percent, the National Statistics Institute said Friday. Prices rose 1.7 percent in July.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Elvin B. Knox has been named general manager of the Milan branch of the Continental Bank.

Security Pacific National Bank has appointed David Gradel and Robert Oxenburgh as vice presidents in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

* * *

John S. Grayson has been named regional treasurer in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, for the American Express Company. He will be responsible for financing, foreign exchange, cash management and corporate bank relations within the region. He replaces John E. Eyre.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Hong Kong

Swire Properties
1st Half 1981 1980
Profits..... 202 136.5
Per Share..... 0.332 0.219

1980/81 share results adjusted for a 1-for-2 bonus issue in May, 1981.

Harvester Gets Accord On Debt Restructuring*United Press International*

CHICAGO — International Harvester said Friday that it had agreed in principle with its eight advisory banks on revised terms for its debt restructuring program.

The agreement provides for term loans maturing Dec. 15, 1983,

of about \$1.5 billion to International Harvester and about \$1 billion to International Harvester Credit Corp.

The funds replace short-term borrowings outstanding.

Based on current interest rates, the new agreement would mean a cash savings on floating rate debt of \$20 million a month. James C. Cottin, International Harvester's senior vice president of finance and planning, said, Interest expense currently is about \$55 million a month, he said.

Provisions of the loans prohibit Harvester from paying common stock dividends during the life of the agreement. Preferred dividends also will be omitted during the period.

The agreement also provides collateral of fixed properties of International Harvester and certain other assets, but does not include inventories and receivables of the parent company.

The term loan to the credit corporation will be secured by its receivables that are not sold under the proposed \$750 million standby receivables sales agreement which will form part of the financing package.

The new loans replace outstanding

seasonally adjusted deficit of two billion DM, no deterioration on the 1980 period and a distinct improvement on the first months of 1981, the central bank said.

The cumulative current account deficit for the first eight months totaled 2.4 billion DM, the office said, little changed from a deficit of 2.2 billion in the 1980 period.

The overall balance of payments for August slipped to a deficit of 4.49 billion DM after a 1.3-billion DM surplus in July but far less than the 266-million-DM deficit in August, 1980. The Bundesbank reported.

For the first eight months, the overall payments surplus totaled 4 billion DM against a deficit of 1.1 billion DM in the 1980 period.

Exports last month reached 28.14 billion DM and imports 28.2 billion DM, both 16 percent higher than in August, 1980, the statistics office added.

In the first eight months, exports were up 10 percent from the 1980 period while imports rose eight percent to give a cumulative 9.8-billion-DM surplus. Imports in the first eight months were down four percent in volume from a year ago and exports up 3.5 percent in volume, after adjustment for inflation.

Coffee Producers Vote Global Quota

United Press International

LONDON — The Council of the International Coffee Organization ended its 20-day session Friday by voting a 56-million-bag global quota for 1981-82, with a first-quarter quota of 13 million bags.

The council also voted to extend the current agreement one additional year, to Sept. 30. The council warned that there could be quotas if coffee prices fall below \$1.20 a pound by Dec. 1 and additions if coffee prices rise.

The final session was marked by the walkout of the Ethiopian delegation and by general disagreement from other producers over some areas of the international coffee agreement's operation in the 1981-82 coffee year, beginning

Oct. 1. Ethiopia had protested the distribution of individual export quotas.

The Ethiopians, like most other producers, were seeking an increase in their export allocations for 1981-82 from the 1.4 million 60-kilogram bags the country was initially awarded for 1980-81.

Indonesia also objected to its allocation of 2.3 million bags, since this figure represents a 900,000-bag reduction from its initial 1980-81 quota.

The strong silver selling in New York caused gold prices in London to be marked down \$4 at the close of \$449.75, dealers said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 25, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393</

444
L's Undefeated Pace Appear Likely to Keep WinningBy William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — All five unbeaten teams remain favored in the fourth weekend of NFL play. Dallas and Philadelphia are at home, but Miami, San Diego and Atlanta travel. Reviews of the games follow, with records in parentheses and the wagering line from Nevada sources.

American Conference

Miami (3-0) at Baltimore (1-2) — The Dolphins are handicapped because of injured running backs. Andra Franklin, a rookie fullback, replaces Woody Bennett, who is out for the season. Tony Nathan is questionable. A.J. Duhe and Bob Baumhower are leaders of an outstanding young defense.

The Colts have concern for Bert Jones, who has passed for only 208 yards. Betting line: Miami by 2½.

Houston (2-1) at N.Y. Jets (0-3) — The Oilers' new offensive, with Earl Campbell in a lesser role, has been pitiful. Stabler no longer throws the long pass and was sacked eight times by Miami. But Houston's defense is as strong as ever. The Jets have given up 100 points in three games and, though they continue at that pace, will exceed the league record 150 set by the Giants in 1966. Betting line: Houston by 3.

Buffalo (2-1) at Cincinnati (1-2) — The Bengals' limited offense will have difficulty making first downs against that smothering 3-4 defense, which will go without

shane Nelson, the linebacker. Jerry Butler, the Bills' best receiver, is also out. Betting line: Buffalo by 3.

Kansas City (2-1) at Seattle (1-2) — The Chiefs have many injured players, the most important the all-pro defensive end, Art Still, out for a month with knee damage. They also need help at running back. These teams split last season, the scoring difference one point each time. Betting line: Seattle by 2.

New England (0-3) at Pittsburgh (1-2) — The Patriots have been beating themselves, with 15 turnovers so far. Mike Cavanaugh is the new starting quarterback. The Steelers may be coming alive. John Stallworth caught eight of Terry Bradshaw's passes against the Jets for 134 yards. Frank Pollard has replaced Sidney Thornton at halfback. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 4½.

The Royals, who had scored

San Diego (3-0) at Denver (2-1) — The Chargers' scoring machine may run into problems with the aggressive Bronco defense. Dan Reeves, the new Denver coach, has been squeezing a lot from a modest offense led by his one-time teammate, Craig Morton. Rich Parros, a 1980 rookie hurt last season, is the surprise regular halfback. Betting line: San Diego by 3.

National Conference

N.Y. Giants (2-1) at Dallas (3-0) — The Giants must count on their passer, Phil Simms, to keep them competitive against the Cowboys, who have allowed an average of 288 passing yards a game. But the big problem will be to take the ball away from Dallas, which has punted only 14 times. Betting line: Dallas by 10½ points.

Minnesota (1-2) vs. Green Bay (1-2) at Milwaukee — John Jefferson, the Packers' new wide receiver, says he is ready to play, but that will be up to Bart Starr, the coach. Del Williams, the new running back, is not ready. Tommy Kramer, the talented quarterback, is back in action, which makes the Vikings formidable. They have all but abandoned the running play. Betting line: Green Bay by 2½.

New Orleans (1-2) at San Francisco (1-2) — Both quarterbacks are questionable. The Saints may replace Archie

Stevens, who is also out. Betting line: Buffalo by 3.

Kansas City (2-1) at Seattle (1-2) — The Chiefs have many injured players, the most important the all-pro defensive end, Art Still, out for a month with knee damage. They also need help at running back. These teams split last season, the scoring difference one point each time. Betting line: Seattle by 2.

New England (0-3) at Pittsburgh (1-2) — The Patriots have been beating themselves, with 15 turnovers so far. Mike Cavanaugh is the new starting quarterback. The Steelers may be coming alive. John Stallworth caught eight of Terry Bradshaw's passes against the Jets for 134 yards. Frank Pollard has replaced Sidney Thornton at halfback. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 4½.

The Royals, who had scored

only nine runs in their previous five games, rapped 14 hits to help Dennis Leonard even his record at 11-11. Otis spearheaded the Kansas City attack with two hits, including a two-run homer, and stole a base and scored twice.

Indians 5, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Mike Hargrove and Toby Harrah highlighted a three-run seventh inning with their third hits of the game, as Cleveland beat the Red Sox, 5-2, and prevented them from moving into a tie with idle Detroit for first place in the AL East. Boston left 11 men on base.

Red Sox 5, Red Sox 2

In Boston, Mike Hargrove and Toby Harrah highlighted a three-run seventh inning with their third hits of the game, as Cleveland beat the Red Sox, 5-2, and prevented them from moving into a tie with idle Detroit for first place in the AL East. Boston left 11 men on base.

The Royals, who had scored

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE						
	W	L	Pct.	Gm.	W	L
New York	16	10	.576	7	13	11
Chicago	11	12	.488	21	10	4
Falcons, Leach (2), Marshall (14), Orsco (6)						
and Stevens; Griffin, Smith (5), Maritz (6), Ti-						
lson (1), Orsco, F.1; Hartman, York, Valentine (2)						
(3); Chicago, Waller (2), Durham (10), Davis (4),						
Bonds (4).						
Philadelphia	10	10	.500	20	7	13
Atlanta	9	11	.444	19	8	12
O.Jones, D. Robinson (6), V.Cruz (7), Romeo (8)						
and Nicolas; Lee, Reardon (8) and Carter, W.						
4-6; L.-Oliver, Lee, Roberts (8), H.Rs., Montreal, La-						
1,0; Gomberle (3).						
Atlanta	8	10	.400	20	5	15
Houston	7	12	.395	20	6	14
McWilliams, Rodriguez (3), Gorber (4), Camp-						
17 and Shuster; Koenig, D.Smith (6), Pfe-						
ller, Johnson, P.L.; McWilliams (1-1); Hous-						
ton, Knepper (1).						
Philadelphia	6	11	.393	19	7	12
Atlanta	5	12	.391	19	8	11
Montreal	4	13	.286	19	9	10
Seattle	3	14	.250	19	10	9
Toronto	2	15	.182	19	11	8
Montreal, Chicago, Atlanta, W.L.; Minnesota, Engle-						
land, Cleveland, F.1; Minnesota, Engle (4).						
Atlanta	1	16	.143	19	12	7
San Francisco	0	17	.118	19	13	6
Montreal and Atlanta; T.O., Flint, Turf, W.L., Riva-						
lon, L.A., Lovell (6), Lewis (5), W.L., Knepp-						
er, Knepper (1) and May, W.L.; B.-L.						
T.Griffith, B.-L.; HR-Los Angeles, Schloss (2).						
Baltimore	0	18	.105	19	14	5
New York	0	19	.100	19	15	4

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE						
	W	L	Pct.	Gm.	W	L
Detroit	24	17	.588	—	18	11
Boston	23	18	.571	—	18	12
Minnesota	23	19	.568	19	18	13
Baltimore	23	20	.562	20	18	14
New York	22	21	.552	20	17	15
Cleveland	21	22	.547	20	17	16
Toronto	21	23	.547	20	17	17
Kansas City	20	24	.481	—	17	23
Oakland	19	25	.469	—	17	24
Minnesota	19	26	.465	—	17	25
Seattle	18	27	.455	—	17	26
Texas	18	28	.454	—	17	27
Pittsburgh	17	29	.444	—	17	28
Calif.	17	30	.441	—	17	29
Los Angeles	17	31	.435	—	17	30
Atlanta	16	32	.430	—	17	31
Montreal	15	33	.423	—	17	32
Montreal and Atlanta; T.O., Flint, Turf, W.L., Riva-						
lon, L.A., Lovell (6), Lewis (5), W.L., Knepp-						
er, Knepper (1) and May, W.L.; B.-L.						
T.Griffith, B.-L.; HR-Los Angeles, Schloss (2).						
Baltimore	0	34	.395	—	17	33
New York	0	35	.390	—	17	34

Standings

WEST						
	W	L	Pct.	Gm.	W	L
Detroit	24	17	.588	—	18	11
Boston	23	18	.571	—	18	12
Minnesota	23	19	.568	19	18	13
Baltimore	23	20	.562	20	18	14
New York	22	21	.552	20	17	15
Cleveland	21	22	.547	20	17	16
Toronto	21	23	.547	20	17	17
Kansas City	20	24	.481	—	17	23
Oakland	19	25	.469	—	17	24
Minnesota	19	26	.465	—	17	25
Seattle	18	27	.455	—	17	26
Texas	18	28	.454	—	17	27
Pittsburgh	17	29	.444	—	17	28
Calif.	17	30	.441	—	17	29
Los Angeles	17	31	.435	—	17	30
Atlanta	16	32	.430	—	17	31
Montreal	15	33	.423	—	17	32
Montreal and Atlanta; T.O., Flint, Turf, W.L., Riva-						
lon, L.A., Lovell (6), Lewis (5), W.L., Knepp-						
er, Knepper (1) and May, W.L.; B.-L.						
T.Griffith, B.-L.; HR-Los Angeles, Schloss (2).						
Baltimore	0	34	.395	—	17	33
New York	0	35	.390	—	17	34

Standings

EAST						
	W	L	Pct.	Gm.	W	L

<tbl_r cells="

Art Buchwald

Political Contribution

WASHINGTON — My friend Walter VanderBeek is a lifelong Republican. This year he contributed five bucks to the 1981 GOP Victory Fund. He thought nothing more about his donation, until he received a large "Certificate of Recognition." Suitable for framing. The certificate had two gold seals on it.

He was also given a plastic card he could carry in his wallet, identifying him as a "1981 GOP Victory Fund Sponsor."

Accompanying these priceless documents was a "personal" letter from Congressman Guy Vander Jagt, chairman of the fund, telling Mr. VanderBeek the decision to award him his certificate was by unanimous vote of the National Republican Executive Committee, in appreciation for all Walter had done for the party.

Vander Jagt continued in his letter, "I wish I could deliver this certificate to you personally in Palmyra, New York. This would give me an opportunity to tell you in detail how your financial support etc. etc."

The letter also spelled out how the Democrats, who were to blame for the most serious crisis since World War II, were now sabotaging President Reagan's plans to resolve it.

How do I know all this? Walter came into my office the other day and showed me the documents. He looked slightly crestfallen, and I asked him why.

"When I arrived on the shuttle, there was nobody there to meet me. I didn't expect the president, but he could have sent Vice President George Bush or Al Haig to be



Art Buchwald

at the bottom of the ramp when I got off the plane."

I agreed. "After a letter like this, they should have at least sent Senator Majority Leader Howard Baker's limousine. What brought you to Washington in the first place?"

"Well, I heard the Executive Committee of the National Republican Party was holding a meeting, and I thought they might be looking for an ambassador for the Court of St. James's. I wanted to be there in case they had any questions to ask me."

"Did they interview you?"

"I didn't get into the meeting. I showed my plastic 'Victory' card to the guard at the Republican National headquarters, and he escorted me to the door. He thought I was some kind of nut."

"I'll bet when Congressman Vander Jagt hears about it, that guard will have egg on his face," I said.

"I'm not too sure. I went up on the Hill to see Vander Jagt to complain about the treatment I had received since arriving in Washington, and even when I produced his letter they said he couldn't see me."

"You would think the congressman's staff would know who you were, after what you've done to defeat the Democrats."

"They were too busy stuffing 'Certificates of Recognition' into envelopes to notice I was even there."

"So what did you do next?"

"I heard there was a big dinner for Menachem Begin at the White House, so I called up Nancy Reagan's social secretary and told her I was free that night."

"Did she invite you to the dinner?"

"Not exactly. She told me to hold the line, and the next thing I knew I was talking to the Secret Service, who wanted to know where I was calling from."

"Well," I said, "for a guy who has been unanimously recognized as a Victory Fund sponsor by the Republican Party, I would say they were more interested in your five bucks than they were in you."

"I'm starting to come to the same conclusion. And you know something else? I don't believe Congressman Vander Jagt ever did want to come to Palmyra, New York, to give me my certificate personally."

It's up to Bush to carry on in the grand

© 1981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

2d Panda Born in China

United Press International

PEKING — A seven-year-old panda has given birth to the second cub born in captivity in China this month, the official Chinese news agency reported. Zoo officials at Chengdu, capital of Sichuan province in southwest China, said both the mother and the baby panda — born Sept. 18 — were "in good health." Another cub was born Sept. 14 at the Peiping zoo.

© 1981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

AMERICA CALLING

OTWSKS SEASACH. KEEP IN TOUCH Home Office, Subscriptions: 200 1st Ave. NW, Seattle, WA 98101, USA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE to the **INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE** AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 40% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

INT'L Subscriptions Department, 1810 1st St. SW, Washington, DC 20004, U.S.A. Tel. 202-347-6235.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC contact our local distributor or:

International Herald Tribune 1801 Tel Song Commercial Building 24-26, 1st Floor, Kowloon Road Tel: HK 5-2947-76

These Days It's Hard To Find A Humorous Story!

Impose TV is looking for bizarre, humorous, unusual people & events — everything for a documentary program through Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, South America, Latin America, and the Americas.

For details, call 212-522-2233, or write to:

BOLENSBACK WORKSHOP, US ext. 101, 100 W. 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036, management workshop will conduct a two-day workshop in Paris, Nov. 21 and Nov. 22. Health professionals and general public are invited. For further information, write Box 240, Herald Tribune, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

IN PARIS — We're having problems? SOS HELP! We're here to help! 3 p.m.-11 p.m., Tel: Paris 723 80 80.

HYPNOSIS: Lose weight, stop smoking, drinking, stress relief, etc. Tel: 325 7403/531 3830.

SUN, N.Y. TIMES, one Euro-delivery. Write P.O.B. 1000 Brussels, Belgium. GENEVA, Switzerland. Write to: Masters & Johnson, Paris 75240 4077.

MOVING

INTERNATIONAL MOVING INTERDEAN

The International

Mover

AMSTERDAM: 44.89.44

ATHENS: 894.7.71

BARCELONA: 655.2.1.11

BONN: 621.5.1.11

BRAZIL: 5.01.91

BRUSSELS: 345.54.00

CADIZ: 66.31.44

CHICAGO: 30.5.1.11

FRANKFURT: (0190) 2001

GENEVA: 3.85.80.20

THE HAGUE: 601.01.01

HONG KONG: 44.31.41.41

LONG BEACH: 595.55.11

MADRID: 627.24.30

MUNICH: 141.50.26

NAPLES: 7.27.17.60

NEW YORK: 742.85.11

ROME: 473.43.87

VIENNA: 82.43.44

ZURICH: 363.20.00

INT'L MOVING & EXPORT, bargeage Air & sea freight, imports, containers, 24 hr. service. Tel: 201 81 181 PARS. (Int'l. Operat.) Ar. & Sec. to all countries. Fax: 201 757 507 31. Tel: 602 284 1111.

CONTINEX, Tel: 281 18 181 PARS. (Int'l. Operat.) Ar. & Sec. to all countries. Fax: Economy rates. Also coverage.

ALLIED VAN LINES INTERNATIONAL

GET A MOVER YOU KNOW

FRANCE: DESBORDS S.A. de la Vega, Paris 12, Courte du Moton, Tel: 343 23 64.

GERMANY: INT'L MOVING SERVICES Frankfurt, 0611/701004, Tel: 0611/389-142244, Dusseldorf, 0213/432234.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

FRANCE: EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH 56 Rue des Bons-Raisins, Rue des Bons-Raisins, 75016 Paris, Tel: 562 10 00, Sunday School 11 a.m. Service in English, Tel: 749 15 29, 722 01 03.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 R. de l'Europe, Paris 13, Tel: 562 10 00, Sunday Service in English, Tel: 562 10 00.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES: DUESSELDORF AREA Top location by highway, 400m. offices, 1650 sqm. warehouse space (1977). Rent DM 13,000/month, Tel: 02 2151/397865, Tel: 0635336.

FAMILY HOUSE near Manz for rent as of November 1. Living room with fireplace, 2 bedrooms, 2 bath, kitchen, 2 patios, 2 garages, 200 m². Tel: 0631 70 000.

GERMANY: LONDON VILLA COMPANY Ltd. Tel: 01 522 0044, Sutton, Surrey, Tel: 01 522 0044.

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

DUISSELDORF AREA Top location by highway & canal, 400m. offices, 1650 sqm. warehouse space (1977). Rent DM 13,000/month, Tel: 02 2151/397865, Tel: 0635336.

FAMILY HOUSE near Manz for rent as of November 1. Living room with fireplace, 2 bedrooms, 2 bath, kitchen, 2 patios, 2 garages, 200 m². Tel: 0631 70 000.

FOREIGNERS

GERMANY: 17th century historical college, Tel: 0211/56 0000, 12th century, 400m. 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 bath, kitchen, 2 patios, 2 garages, 200 m². Tel: 0631 70 0000.

CAMPIONE TAX HAVEN Five room apartment, fully furnished, high above lake, minutes to Lugano, Tel: 0211/56 0000.

REAL ESTATE

GENERAL POSITIONS

WANTED: EXPERTS IN FRENCH

GENERAL POSITIONS

</div